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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Serve the Basic Stratum, "Beat Drums and Gongs" for Company Units

- some insights from study of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

the spare-time literary and art propaganda team of Unit No. 1505

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 27, 1975)

Our spare-time literary and art propaganda team was formed in the early years of the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the past few years, we have firmly borne in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, "proletarian literature and art is part of the whole proletarian revolutionary cause," thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, adhered to the correct orientation of making literature and art serve proletarian politics, insisted on striking root in the company unit, gone deep into the base of army units and mountain villages to make propaganda and give performance for the workers, peasants and soldiers, enthusiastically helped the company unit develop revolutionary cultural activities and properly carried out propaganda work for implementing the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the basic stratum.

It is necessary to beat drums for company units. In his brilliant work "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" (abbreviated as "Talks" below), Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out the political orientation of proletarian literature and art: "They are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." In order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and persevere in making literature and

art serve the consolidation of dictatorship of the proletariat, our literary and art propaganda team must serve the basic stratum and enthusiastically "beat drums and gongs" for company units.

There are altogether 22 comrades in our propaganda team. When it was just set up, we paid more attention to closely following the combat call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, created and organized some short and substantial literary and art programs in time and made propaganda and gave performance in the company units.

However, under the influence of the evil wind that "the question of orietnation has already been solved" in literature and art whipped up by Lin Piao and company later, a phenomenon of "giving performance above and presenting ready-made programs" appeared for a time, being divorced from the life of heated struggle in the army unit, thus arousing the strong reaction from the cadres and fighters in the basic stratum. They said, "Our propaganda team does not reflect the life of actual struggle in our unit and does not serve the cadres and fighters of the company unit. This orientation is not correct!" The incisive criticism of the broad masses of cadres and fighters aroused our vigilance and attention.

In the movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch organized the comrades to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "Talks." The Party branch conducted education in the history of struggle between the two classes and two lines on the literary and art front, and in the light of the emergence of the bad plays "San Shang Tao Feng," "Song of the Gardener" and the fallacy that "untitled music has no class nature," thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, criticized Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that "the question of orientation has already been solved" in literature and art and, from the plane of class struggle and two-line struggle, distinguished clearly between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

The comrades came to soberly understand that the theory peddled by Lin Piao and company, "the question of orientation has already been solved" in literature and art, is in essence the reflection of the "theory of dying out of class struggle" on the literary and art front and represents a vain attempt to benumb the fighting spirit of the revolutionary people and disarm the revolutionary people ideologically so that they would give up the continuous revolution on the literary and art front. Many comrades said, "The protractedness of the class struggle and two-line struggle in the socialist period determines the protractedness of the struggle of whom literature and art should serve. We must constantly wage struggle against the revisionist black line in literature and art, consciously resist the corrosive effect of the bourgeoisie and shatter the idea of bourgeois right in the literary and art sphere before we can adhere to and implement the correct orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In order to consciously adhere to the correct orientation of revolutionary literature and art, the Party branch has, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "studying Marxism-Leninism and society," organized the others

to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao such as "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "State and Revolution" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," raised their understanding of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthened their consciousness of remolding their world outlook and shifting their foothold. We learned from the experience of the literary and art light cavalrymen of the Wulan herdsmen's cavalry in Inner Mongolia. We constantly studied, underwent training and conducted criticism together with the cadres and fighters in the company unit. We see to it that we are not divorced from the life in the company unit and that we preserve the identity of the spare-time propaganda team and strengthen our thoughts and feelings for the company units and our sense of responsibility for beating drums and gongs for the company units and enthusiastically reflecting the life of heated struggle in the army unit. With a correct line and clearcut orientation, the mental outlook of our team members has undergone a change, and they are more vigorous to serve the army units. We beat the drums and gongs and send the spring wind of Mao Tsetung thought wherever there are companies and fighters. The comrades said, "We take the grassland as the stage and the high mountains as the background. We wholeheartedly serve the company units and feel it sweet at heart even if we have to undergo more hardships and exhaust ourselves even more." Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have already given 106 performances in the company units, army unit bases, villages, mines and enterprises with the audience reaching more than 121,000 people and are welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Beating of drums and gongs must be to the "point". Having solved the problem of beating the drums and gongs for the company units, we encountered another problem, that is, how to beat the drums and gongs to the "point". For a time we rest content with "beating the drums in the company units and giving performances below." However, the broad masses of cadres and fighters made sharp criticism of our performances. They said, "Your performances do not quench our thirst or call up our vigor."

In order to solve this problem, we reviewed Chairman Mao's teachings in the "Talk": "Examine the relationship between work in the literary and artistic fields and revolutionary work in general, insure that revolutionary literature and art follow the correct path of development and provide better help to other revolutionary work" and concretely analyzed the reason why our performances were unpopular. Everybody came to realize that, since literary and art work serves as the cogs and wheels in the big machine of the proletarian revolution, it can play its role fully as cogs and wheels only by moving along with the big machine of the proletarian revolution. Today, only by combining our point of drums and gongs with the basic line of the Party in the period of socialism, integrating ourselves with the struggle waged by the workers, peasants and soldiers for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, reflecting in literary form and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the actual struggle in a more typical, penetrating, striking and concentrated way, striving to mold colossal heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers for educating and inspiring people, and turning our drums and gongs really into battle drums urging people to go forward to battle, can we beat the

drums and gongs to the point, can we call up the vigor of the broad masses of cadres and fighters and can we gain popularity among them.

After raising our ideological understanding and clarifying our forward direction, we coordinate closely with the actual class struggle and with the central task of army unit, taking the Party's basic line as the key link and the life of heated struggle in the company as the source of creation. When the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started last year, we acted quickly. We studied and conducted criticism in the day time, and created and rehearsed programs in the evening. After 15 days of tense battle, we created and rehearsed the first batch of special programs criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, including the verse performance "Carry the Great Struggle To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius Through to the End." These programs publicize the great significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, expose the reactionary essence of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, and eulogize the socialist new things. In criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, we also arranged literary and art programs like the quick rhyme "Stripping the Mask of the 'Invincible General'." In close coordination with the line education and military training of the army unit, we opportunely arranged many programs to publicize the advanced models who exemplarily implemented the Party's basic line and eulogize the combat life of the people's soldiers and the common people who raised the red flag, grasped the key link and united with one heart.

Recently, we studied Chairman Mao's important directive: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This has raised our ideological understanding to a new level. All the comrades hold that Chairman Mao's important directive profoundly illustrates the danger of not clarifying the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and the importance of clarifying this question. We should take the important directive as the guide to the future actions of our propaganda team and, through our propaganda performance, strive to help the broad masses of cadres and fighters clarify on the basis of combining theory and practice the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, consciously struggle against the class enemy, the ideology of the reactionary and declining classes and the force of old habits, gradually wipe out the soil breeding revisionism and gradually "create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or a new one to arise." We have opportunely created and arranged many programs which reflect how the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat is assiduously studied in the interest of revolution and reflect the revolutionary spirit of the leading cadres who shatter the idea of bourgeois right and develop the glorious tradition of Ch'ingkang Mountain cultivated by Chairman Mao, as well as many programs depicting the demobilized cadres enlisted in the city who resolutely asked to go to the countryside. These have effectively coordinated with the movement in the army unit to study theory of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Beat More Drums and Gongs. In the course of propaganda and performance for the company units, villages and factories, we have come to

understand that in society, handful of class enemies hide in the dark corners and, through staging bad plays, telling bad stories and singing bad songs, contend with the proletariat for the ideological and cultural battlefield. In light of this condition, the Party branch organized repeat study of Chairman Mao's teachings in the "Talks": "Since our literature and art are basically for the workers, peasants and soldiers, 'popularization' means to popularize among the workers, peasants and soldiers." We came to further realize that if the battlefield of company units is not occupied by the ideology and culture of the proletariat, it will be occupied by the ideology and culture of bourgoisie. In order to make the ideology and culture of the proletariat strike root in every company unit, it will not do just to rely on the "one-man show" put by our literary and art propaganda team. We must grasp the work of popularizing proletarian literature and art in the company units, make all the company units beat their drums and gongs, and organize a great contingent of proletarian writers and artists so that all of us can "give joint performances" for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we effectively exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural spheres and better bring into play the combat role of literature and art in consolidating dictatorship of the proletariat. With our understanding raised, the popularization of proletarian literature and art in company units is grasped consciously.

We energetically helped the company units learn to sing revolutionary model plays, teach singing of revolutionary songs, prepare blackboard bulletins, rehearse and perform literary and art programs and develop all kinds of revolutionary cultural activities. For example, Artillery Company No. 2 of a certain regiment had not properly developed mass cultural activities in the past. We then energetically helped them train a literary and art backbone force of the company unit, with the fighters we composed and presented programs reflecting new people and new things in the company units thus giving an impetus to the in-depth development of the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement in this company. At present, this company unit has a backbone contingent of writers and artists. There are people teaching songs and preparing programs, and evening meetings are often held. For the past year and more, we have one after the other given guidance to 27 company units, trained 76 backbone writers and artists and effectively given impetus to the work of popularizing cultural activities in the company units, making more company units beat their drums and gongs. The sound of these drums and gongs has encouraged the broad masses of cadres and fighters to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought even more assiduously, to keep opening fire at the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and has heightened the combat heroism of building socialism. We are determined to continue efforts to make the company units beat the drums and gongs even louder and make revolutionary literature and art give a stronger impetus to the various tasks of the army units.

* * *

POLITICAL ECONOMY

We Must Learn Something About Political Economy

by

Hu Ou (湖藕)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, a movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is being widely unfolded all over the country. The broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers have increasingly realized the great significance of this study effort and further raised their consciousness of study. To acquire a full understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and get clear on the qustion of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must carry forward the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and read a bit more of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, we must learn something about Marxist political economy.

Why should we learn something about political economy in studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat? Political economy is one of the three components of Marxism. In mid-19th century, Marx personally participated in the practice of the ten prevailing class struggle. By applying materialist dialectics, he, "starting with the most simple factor of capitalism--commodity--makes a close study of the economic structure of the capitalist society." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, p. 775)

Marx analyzed the contradictions between the use value and value of commodities. He brought to light the contradictions between concrete labor and abstractive labor, between individual labor and social labor, and saw the buds of all clashes of capitalist society embodied in these contradictions. On this basis, Marx built the foundation of his economic theory--the doctrine of surplus value. Thus he further laid bare the secret of capitalists exploiting workers, revealed the relations between man and man hidden under the cover of material things, and exposed the diametrical opposition between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat politically and economically in capitalist society. Proof was provided about the proletariat "forming the social strength of the makers of a new society." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 445) Therefrom was drawn the scientific conclusion: the capitalist system will inevitably perish, the socialist system will inevitably replace the capitalist system, and the dictatorship of the proletariat will inevitably replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Lenin pointed out: "This conclusion by Marx is completely and simply based on the economic law of operation of the modern society." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 599)

From this it can be seen that the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat was put forward by the revolutionary teacher from the

viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and through a scientific analysis and study of the economic structure of the capitalist society and the class relations arising out of it and was built on the foundation of political economy. The Marxist political economy is science bearing on the relations of production. The relations of production are fundamental relations deciding all social relations. To study the relations of production, we must study the contradictions between the relations of production and productive forces and the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base and study the objective laws of the development of human society.

Learning something about political economy can obviously help us understand the natural course of the birth, development and extinction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and understand the law of development of socialist society and better clarify theoretically the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Such things as the commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribuiton according to work, the wage system, etc., mentioned by Chairman Mao here are all fundamental theoretical questions embodied in the Marxist political economy. Only by seriously learning something about the Marxist political economy can we have a clearer idea of these fundamental theoretical problems.

In our socialist society, the existence of the two different socialist systems of ownership--ownership by the whole people and collective ownership--determines that a commodity system is practiced in our country. Since there are commodity production and the exchange of commodities, there are naturally money and exchange by means of money. This is hardly different from the old society. What is different is a change in the system of ownership. If we should give up restricting bourgeois right in the commodity system, some enterprises would one-sidedly pursue output value and profit targets instead of fulfilling in an all-round manner the various targets set in the state plan, thus giving rise to contradictions between production and actual needs, causing over-stocking or shortage of certain commodities and disrupting the state economic plan. Some people would use commodities and money as a means of speculation and manipulation, practice corruption and theft and even turn commodities and money into capital as a means of exploitation. This will naturally engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Political economy is a study of the law of production and exchange. Learning something about political economy can make us better understand the necessity of restricting bourgeois right in the spheres of the commodity system and exchange through money.

In the socialist society, the laboring people have become the masters of the country. Labor is no longer a commodity. Wages are no longer a monetary manifestation of the value of labor. Wages under the socialist system are a form of distributing consumer goods to the laborers by the state according to the socialist principle, "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work." But we must take note that in the case of "distribution according to one's labor" what is commonly practiced is still the principle of exchange of equal values in the exchange of commodities. "As far as distribution 'according to one's labor' is concerned, 'bourgeois right' still occupies a ruling position." This is scarcely different from the old society. If we don't restrict bourgeois right in the matter of distribution and if we let it spread unchecked, then such bourgeois ideas as being particular about personal remuneration, pursuing fame and wealth and seeking pleasure would become rampant, thus leading to a state of polarization and the emergence of new bourgeois elements. There would then appear a privileged section reaping where they did not sow. Once they lay hold of the leadership of a unit or a department, they would change the nature of the socialist system of ownership and restore capitalism. The form of distribution is one aspect of the relations of production. Learning something about political economy can make us better understand the necessity of restricting bourgeois right in distribution.

Political economy is clearly marked by its class nature and Party spirit. "What political economy takes up is not things but the relations between man and man. In the final analysis, it is the relations between classes." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 123)

In studying political economy, we cannot just stress economy and eschew politics and even pursue pure economic research apart from politics. Especially at a time when within the current century we must build our country into a socialist powerful country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defenses and modern science and technology, we especially cannot just promote departmental economics and must promote political economy. We must make a point of clarifying the fundamental principles of political economy and its relations with the current class struggle and line struggle. We must not engage in an endless debate on certain concrete and incidental problems. Nor should we pursue circles of terms and concepts. Only in this way can we reap satisfactory results in study.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory not only touches on the economic base but also refers to the superstructure. He points out the existence of soil and conditions engendering the new bourgeoisie. He analyzes the social foundation and the class origin engendering revisionism. He calls on the whole Party and the people of the whole country to classify on the basis of combining theory and practice, the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Therefore, political economy must be set free from the confines of a study room to become a sharp weapon in the hands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. We are for the integration of specialized personnel with the worker-peasant-soldier masses. They should enlighten each other, study

together and make improvement together. They should popularize and deepen their knowledge and apply what they have learned. In their studies, they should go to one or several units to make down-to-earth investigations and studies. From the Marxist viewpoint, they should see how small production after all "engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie, constantly, hourly and daily and spontaneously and on a mass scale"; see what are after all the manifestations of this state of affairs among a section of the working class and a section of Party members and among state working personnel and how after all certain people become new bourgeois elements through exploiting the commodity system and exchange by means of money and through certain legal and many illegal channels, see whether leadership of factories, villages, organs and schools is grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and the worker-peasant masses; see what are after all the manifestations of bourgeois right and the idea of bourgeois right in these units, and so on. Linking the realities of struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines with study and research can help us understand the fundamental principles of the Marxist political economy, understand the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat in establishing, consolidating and developing socialist relations of production, and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end in the economical base and the superstructure.

Would there be difficulties encountered in studying the Marxist political economy? Of course, there will be. In the face of difficulties, we should adopt an attitude of being on the offensive. The broad masses of workers and peasants are the creators of social wealth and have personal understanding and experience about the practical problems involved in the political economy. We trust that if we buckle down to studying seriously, we can entirely acquire a gradual understanding, arrive at a gradual comprehension and increase our knowledge from the scant to the richer. We must not "be afraid of difficulties" and "must not get upset, for that matter. Where we cannot understand at the first reading, we will understand when we do the reading the second time, or when we study this problem later from another angle."

* * *

THE QUESTION OF THEORY

Learn How To Apply the Law of Unity of Opposites in Understanding Socialist Society

- insights from the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory

by

Chih Ch'ien (志前) and Hsiang Yang (向阳)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1975)

The law of unity of the opposites is a fundamental law of the universe. This law universally exists in nature, in human society and in the mind of the people. This also holds true for socialist society. Appraising Marx's scientific analysis of socialist society, Lenin said in "The State and Revolution": "The great significance of Marx's explanation is that here, too, he consistently applies materialist dialectics." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 255) Socialist society covers the important historical period of transition from class society to classless society, i.e., the period of the transition from capitalist society to communist society. Because of this, it "cannot be but a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 84) It not only contains communist factors but also retains vestiges of capitalist society. Therefore, Marx called it "The first phase of communism." (Critique of the Gotha Program, p. 14) In socialist society, the dictatorship of the proletariat replaces the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the socialist relations of production replaces the capitalist relations of production, the proletariat is changed from the exploited class into the ruling class, and the social standing of the working people is fundamentally changed: this is a flying leap in the history development of human society. Compared with the former society, socialist society is infinitely superior. However, this society has after all "just emerged from capitalist society; it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." (Critique of the Gotha Program, p. 12) There is nothing strange in this. The whole historical process of socialism is the process in which communist factors keep triumphing over the vestiges of capitalist traditions under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Embodied in class relations, this process is the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The outcome of the struggle depends on whether or not the Party of the proletariat has the correct line.

On the basis of the unity and struggle of opposites, and this universal law of nature and human society, Chairman Mao made an extremely profound analysis of the particularities and characteristics of socialist society. Dwelling on the socialist system Chairman Mao correctly pointed out, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage

system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from this in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao also pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This enables us to understand that although the system of ownership in China has changed after the basic transformation of the socialist means of production, the question has still not been completely resolved, and we must never slacken our vigilance because of victory. We must realize that our economic base is not solid, bourgeois right in the sphere of the system of ownership has not been completely abolished and still seriously exists in the interrelations among people and even occupies the dominant position in the sphere of distribution. We must look at these bourgeois rights, from the viewpoint of unity of opposites. That is to say, we must see not only their specific historical role in socialist society but also their danger and "fault." Therefore, we should regard the bourgeois as the objective being and at the same time restrict it.

If there is restriction, there is bound to be counter-restriction: this is also a unity of the opposites. The struggle between restriction and counter-restriction reflects the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It keeps moving forward the transformation of China's economic base and socialist society. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China, Chairman Mao brought up in 1958 the question of restricting the bourgeois right. At that time a great polemic went on in the press over the question of restricting bourgeois right. The essence of the struggle was whether to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This struggle has been going on all the time.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the socialist new things appearing in every sphere and on every front since the great proletarian revolution are pounding and restricting the bourgeois right from every direction. They have shattered the fond dreams of the toppled landlords and bourgeoisie and the new bourgeoisie attempting to restore capitalism and, consequently, evoked strong resistance from them and their agents within the Party. "How infinitely mandacious is the ordinary bourgeois conception of socialism as something lifeless, petrified, fixed once for all." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 257)

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique used every means to distort, attack and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. They negated the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism as the main contradiction in society, negated the necessity exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including the various spheres of culture and negated the need for the proletariat to restrict the part of bourgeois right which still existed. In their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique viciously attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and showed their immense hostility to socialist new things, reflecting their reactionary

aim of enlarging bourgeois right, upholding the "vestiges" of the former society and changing the basic line and policies of the Party so as to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The heart-shaking class struggle and line struggle tell us that the struggle between restriction and counter-restriction of bourgeois right will be protracted. This requires us to study seriously the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and to distinguish correctly between what is Marxism and what is revisionism and between what is nascent communism and what is moribund capitalism. This will enable us to support wholeheartedly and foster actively the socialist new things, to conscientiously implement the rules and measures laid down by our Party and the state for restricting bourgeois right, and to continue revolution to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The ultimate goal of the proletarian revolution is realization of communism. Each and every one of our Party members and all revolutionaries should bear this great revolutionary objective in mind and strive energetically to achieve it. On the question of transition from socialism to communism, we cannot mark time at the socialist stage, neither can we dream of skipping over the socialist stage to communism. We are believers of the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution, and we hold that socialism and communism are not separated and cannot be separated by a Chinese Wall. We are also believers in the Marxist-Leninist theory developing revolution by stages, and we hold that different stages of development reflect the qualitative change of things, and should not be confused together. We uphold integration of the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution with theory of developing revolution by stages and we should organically unite and join the two together. Chairman Mao has taught us, "It is the great future goal to which our present efforts are directed: if we lose sight of the goal, we cease to be Communists. But equally we cease to be Communists if we relax our efforts of today." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. I, p. 290) Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the restriction of bourgeois right is precisely aimed at the great future goal of communism. If we regard the existence of such bourgeois rights as "to each according to his work" as unalterable principles and completely rational, consider them as absolute and petrified, and admire and enlarge them instead of restricting them, we will be defeated by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, taken prisoner, and possibly turned into new bourgeoisie. Because of this, we must study seriously the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to transform our world outlook, keep on smashing the idea of bourgeois right, resist consciously the corrosion and attack of bourgeois right and be promoters restricting bourgeois right and smashing the idea of bourgeois right.

"In the verdant forest new leaves replace the old; in the flowing water waves chase one another." The supersession of the old by the new is an irresistible law of the universe. The socialist system shall replace the capitalist system and the proletariat shall wipe out the bourgeoisie. Socialism is good, but communism is even better. We

believe firmly the great prophecy of Marx and Lenin in the "Communist Manifesto," "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. i, p. 263)

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

How China Builds Her First Off-shore Rig

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

as the waves rise high, the drilling rig on "pohai no. 1" probes the seabed for oil. this is the first off-shore rig designed and made by china herself, resting on four huge legs driven into the seabed. the bright national flag of the people's republic of china flies over the towering derrick.

the equipment is a product of the collective wisdom of chinese workers and technicians in their effort to develop china's petroleum industry faster. since it went into operation three years ago, it has worked remarkably well and up to state standards, proving itself suitable for china's off-shore geological conditions.

the key technique in construction lay in the four legs, which must be strong enough to hold a 4,000-5,000-ton hull above water. besides, a highly flexible hydraulic device was needed to ensure freedom of jack-up for the hull which would have to stand the violent shaking caused by the drilling rig.

enlightened by chairman mao's philosophical works, technicians working on the design adopted a dialectical approach and saw that the legs to be driven into the seabed would be similar to bridge piers, such as those of the great bridges new china had thrown up over the yangtze and yellow rivers. so the designers visited the bridge builders, who offered them their rich store of practical experience and scientific knowledge without reservation. they also learned from designers and builders of china's 10,000-ton hydraulic press, who gave them a helping hand in figuring out the hydraulic control system on the rig. socialist coordination solved a series of problems in the design of the colossal legs.

the talien hongchi (red flag) shipyard in northeast china was assigned the construction job. to build "pohai no. 1", it had to do twice as much mechanical processing as for a 25,000-ton ship. the legs, each 73 metres long and 2.5 metres in diametre, were to be welded from a great number of tubes, which again must be shaped, joined and bent from steel plates. without any big plate-bending press, the workers used small ones to do the job bit by bit. then they inspected each weld by x-ray to make sure that it was hundred per cent up to standard. but just as the steel plates were being heated, the welds became deformed and ellipticity was seriously affected. determined to win honour for the motherland, the workers found out the cause of deformation and took measures to deal with it, and finally made the welds better than required.

HIGH-ALTITUDE SCIENTIFIC SURVEY

New Achievements in Scientific Survey in Qomolangma Feng Area on Roof of World

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 3, 1975)

an abundance of firsthand information in various branches of sciences have been collected by chinese scientists working with the chinese mountaineering expedition in an intensive high-altitude survey in the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) area. they have made new contributions to scientific research in china.

owing to its unique geographical location and natural environment, the qomolangma feng area is of great scientific value. since liberation, chinese scientists have conducted comprehensive surveys in the area, embracing several branches of sciences. the recent scientific survey, conducted on the basis of the previous surveys, included survey-cartography, geology, altitude physiology, atmospheric physics, as well as background pollution and heavy water. participating in this survey were over 70 scientific research workers of 13 institute and survey-cartographical departments from peking, shanghai, tientsin, kiangsu, szechwan, shensi and chinghai. among them are women scientists and worker-peasant-soldier college students.

in the course of the recent survey, the scientists adhered to proletarian politics, conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and came to a clearer understanding that scientific research must serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and be integrated with productive labour. with the help of people's liberation army units and the tibetan people, and together with the mountaineers, they overcame unfavourable natural conditions such as oxygen deficiency, blizzards and severe cold in the area and made outstanding contributions to scientific research.

after more than two months' work, the surveyors and cartographers surveyed and mapped out the geographical location of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) and measured its height by means of astronomical, gravitational, triangulational and aerial survey and cartography over an area of 140 square kilometres on the east, main and west rongbuk glaciers. at the same time, they counter-checked the differential levelling of an 80-kilometre stretch between tingri and a point south of the rongbuk monastery.

after a three-metre-high red metal surveying device was planted on the summit of the qomolangma feng by the chinese climbers who successfully ascended it at 14:30 peking time, may 27, surveyors posted at the ten control points, located anywhere between seven and 21 kilometres from the peak at altitudes of between 5,600 and 6,300 metres, promptly trained their instruments on the surveying device in a simultaneous bilateral observation, which provided accurate data for determining the height of the peak.

to carry out gravitational measurement at high altitudes, seven surveyors climbed to the top of the north col 7,007 metres above sea level with the help of the climbers, and successfully completed their work of gravitational and aerial photographic survey.

braving piercing winds, a group of geologists prowled over an area of 300 square kilometres, tackling steep slopes, traversing glaciers, threading through the dangerous mass of seracs and prodding across neve basins webbed with ice crevasses to work out a geological profile of a 40-kilometre stretch between the top of the north slope of the qomolangma feng and chubu. this includes geological profiles based on their surveys of six stretches with a total length of seven kilometres and many more profiles along the route. in cooperation with the climbers, they collected over 600 rock specimens at altitudes from 4,700 metres up to the summit. a sound basis has thus been provided for studying the geological structure and magmatic activities, metamorphism and migmatization in the qomolangma feng area.

the geologists also discovered fossils of lamp-shells etc. (brachiopods) of the ordovician period in limestone beds, which are equivalent to that at the top of the mountain, in the chuhala valley, the valley east of the rongbude monastery and the chienchin valley. these fossils, discovered for the first time in this part of the world, will supply new ground for determining the age of the stratum on the peak. the scientists also discovered large amounts of well-preserved fossils of glossopteris and other plants in the late paleozoic strata at chubu which is situated on the above-mentioned section. these discoveries are of important scientific value to the study of the paleogeographical environment in this area.

in the course of the expedition, the scientists studying altitude physiology successfully did radio-transmitted electrocardiography by telemetry system for a number of mountaineers at 7,600 metres, 8,300 metres and 8,680 metres above sea level and on the summit of qomolangma. the

electrocardiograph they used was domestically designed and made, which withstands low temperature and operates at a distance of more than 20 kilometres.

at the same time the respiratory, cardiovascular and cerebral functions of the mountaineers were monitored on the plain and at an altitude of 5,000 metres above sea level. this has accumulated new data for exploring human body capabilities in acclimatizing to oxygen-deficient environment at high altitude and their relations with the changes in physiological indices. at the same time, the relations between the acute symptoms of adaptability of the human body to analogous conditions of altitude and oxygen deficiency (as in a low pressure cabin) and its adaptability to conditions on high plateau were verified. this provides important physiological basis for further research on the principle governing the acclimatization of human body to oxygen-deficient environment.

in the field of atmospheric physics, the scientists contrast meteorological observations in different directions and collected data for gradient meteorological observations at 5,000 metres, 6,000 metres, 6,500 metres and 7,007 metres above sea level in the qomolangma feng area. meanwhile, samples of ice and snow were gathered from an altitude of 5,000 metres above sea level up to the summit of qomolangma with the cooperation of the mountaineers. such data and samples were very difficult to obtain and valuable to the study of the meteorology, the formation of glaciers and background atmospheric pollution in the himalayas and the qomolangma feng area.

in the course of this scientific survey, women worker-peasant-soldier college students taking part for the first time in such work worked with perseverance at an oxygen-deficient altitude of 5,400 metres. one of them climbed steep ice walls and three times reached the north col at 7,007 metres above sea level to make spot observations of precipitation and wind.

the scientists and mountaineers worked in close cooperation and collected samples of heavy water at altitudes of 7,600 metres, 8,200 metres and 8,600 metres and at the summit of qomolangma feng for the first time in the world. this furnishes precious data for the study of the distribution of heavy water in the qomolangma feng area of extraordinary altitude.

RADIO TECHNOLOGY

Shanghai Radio Factory Relies on Workers in Developing Technology

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 3, 1975)

relying on the workers, the shanghai no. 19 radio factory has added more than 50 varieties of new products of three series since the cultural revolution. besides, it succeeded in trial-producing 10 varieties of integrated-circuit of more complicated level.

production targets for the first four months of this year were reached well ahead of schedule. output increased 51 per cent and output value 63 per cent over the same 1974 period.

the 700-worker factory specializes in integrated-circuit radio parts.

before the great cultural revolution, this factory was under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary line which advocated reliance on experts in running industrial enterprises. the factory leadership placed the technical jobs entirely in the hands of the few technicians, while excluding the skilled workers from contributing their useful experience to technical research. in the trial producing of new products, special team made up of a few technicians was put in charge, each testing his own way behind closed doors, while the workers were ordered about and had no say at all. the usual result would come to nothing after a lot of time was wasted.

this revisionist line was repudiated in the cultural revolution. in their study of chairman mao's "on practice", the factory's cadres and workers gained a deeper understanding that real knowledge comes from practice and that the masses of the people are the real heroes. thereafter, the workers and technicians tackled technical problems together to innovate the technology, and all proposals, especially those from the experienced workers were encouraged. such practice proved effective in trial-producing a kind of new integrated circuit for a key project of the state.

to build up a worker's technical force, the factory adopted many measures to train young workers who made up 57 per cent of the total work force so that they could master the skills and all-round proficiency quickly. scores of the workers were enrolled at universities or short term training courses for further studies and others were given on-site lectures in the factory or workshops. workers with high political consciousness and practical experience were promoted to leading posts.

the factory now has nearly 60 worker-technicians in control of production and technology. technical problems are mainly solved by the workers within either teams, brigades or workshops.

the factory organizes three-in-one groups to help technical personnel integrate itself with the workers. the technicians and workers now cooperate in routine work as well as in trial-production of new products.

TEA PRODUCTION

China's Well-known Tea-producer Expands Production

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 3, 1975)

western anhwei province, a well-known tea-producing area in east china, reports a good harvest of spring tea this year. total tea output in 1974 was 2.2 times that for the early post-liberation period.

the warm and humid liuan area in the tapiehshan mountains produces various kinds of high quality tea. the "liuankuapien" tea is among the best. when brewed with boiling water, it produces a fragrant and refreshing beverage.

the people here led a miserable life before liberation under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries. many tea-gardens were running to weeds.

the peasants of the area achieved high yields of both tea and grain after liberation in line with chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the average grain output per hectare in shucheng county, a major tea-producing area, topped 7.5 tons in 1974 while three other counties exceeded six tons, surpassing the target set for this area by the national program for agricultural development. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the people have improved the tea-gardens and opened new ones.

when the great leader chairman mao inspected shucha people's commune in the area on september 16, 1958, he said: "more and more hillside tea-gardens should be opened up in future." inspired by this instruction, the cadres and members of the commune have opened more than 200 hectares of tea-gardens on barren mountain slopes in the past 16 years. total tea output in

1974 reached 275 tons, or doubled that for 1958. taking shucha commune as their example, the people of the tapiehshan mountain area have relied on the collective strength of their people's communes to terrace mountain slopes into tea-gardens totalling 7,600 hectares.

special groups were organized and the machinery for tea-curing was improved so as to facilitate scientific cultivation and the expansion of tea production. the area now has 340 mechanized tea-processing factories as against two factories in 1958, and the processing capacity has increased from 100 tons to 2,250 tons. total output in 1974 was 30 per cent more than that for 1965.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met with the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by lucio lara, member of the political bureau of the movement, and had a friendly talk with the angolan guests.

he gave a dinner for them after the meeting.

present on the occasion was yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by lucio lara, member of the political bureau of the movement.

present at the meeting were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Rosny Children Choir from Australia Give Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the rosny children choir from australia made up of 50 boys and girls from eight to 18 gave its premiere this evening in peking.

among the audience were wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture, chai tse-min and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of children in peking.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and officials of the australian embassy here were present.

the australian little singers conveyed in their warmth-flowing songs the friendly sentiments of the australian people and children for the chinese people and children. they sang praise of the labour and life of the australian people and the beautiful and rich mountains and rivers of australia. the folk song, "click go the shears", expresses the wool shearing workers' pride in the fruit of their labour. the "stockrider's song" brings out the hard life of the stockriders and their spirit in surmounting difficulties. "australian sunrise" is a folk song in praise of the beautiful landscape of australia. the audience appreciated the excellent performance of the australian children. as the children sang in chinese "i love peking's tienanmen," "i am a little commune member", "small pine tree" and other chinese children's songs, the entire audience applauded rhythmically.

during the interval, vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a friendly talk with leader of the choir ian turner and mrs. turner, the choir's director mrs. jennifer filby and leading singers of the choir.

at the end of the performance, vice-premier wu kuei-hsien and others went on stage and congratulated the little singers on their success with warm handshakes. in the name of the chinese ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries a basket of flowers was presented to the children.

CHINA AND EGYPT

General Manager of China Ocean Shipping Company Leaves for Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

chang kung-chen, general manager of the china ocean shipping company, left here for egypt by air today to attend the reopening ceremony of the suez canal at the invitation of the suez canal authority of the arab republic of egypt.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the journalists' delegation of the republic of guinea wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration and others.

moriba makhassouba, counsellor of the guinean embassy in peking, was present.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, tsunhua, tachai and shanghai. on june 1, aboubacar kamara, guinean ambassador to china, gave a reception for the delegation. attending were leading members of departments concerned, including teng kang, shih shao-hua, hsiao tse-yao and hsiao teh.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the national day of the republic of italy.

attending the reception were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned hsiao peng, li yu-kuei, chien hsin-chung, li ching-chuan, shen tu, lin lin and li chuan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 2, 1975)

japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa received chu mu-chih, head of the visiting chinese journalists delegation, and part of the delegation members today.

the host and guests had a friendly talk.

chinese ambassador chen chu was present on the occasion.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese "Ryokkyukai" Economic Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese "ryokkyukai" economic visiting group led by otokazu nakata.

sun ping-hua and chou chi were present on the occasion.

the group arrived here yesterday as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade. li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host council, gave a banquet this evening for the japanese friends.

Chinese Environmental Protection Survey Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

an 8-member chinese environmental protection survey delegation left here for japan by air today. leader of the delegation is chu ke-ping, leading member of the office of the environmental protection leading group under the state council, and deputy leader is meng chih-yuan, chief of the environmental protection office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

it was seen off at the airport by sung yang-chu, vice-minister in charge of the state capital construction commission; yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; and wang tsung-chieh, leading member of the office of the environmental protection leading group under the state council.

shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was present.

Japan-China Friendship Wing Delegation from Nagasaki Prefecture Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the japan-china friendship wing delegation from nagasaki prefecture, japan, led by kakehashi kumashi, deputy governor of the nagasaki prefecture, arrived in peking by air yesterday after concluding its visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on may 30. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends. vice-chairman feng kuo-chu of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and deputy governor kakehashi kumashi proposed toasts at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they said that they will work hard for the furtherance of the china-japan friendship so that the people of the two countries will live in friendship from generation to generation.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends viewed the shanghai industrial exhibition, the tomb of mr. lu hsun and the lu hsun memorial hall, and then in groups they visited people's communes, workers' new housing estates, primary schools and the neighbourhood children's homes. they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was met and seen off at the airport by chin chuan-teh, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal trade union council, the municipal committee of the communist youth league, the shanghai municipal women's federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Hsinhua News Agency Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 3, 1975)

a hsinhua news agency delegation arrived here today at the invitation of the kyodo news service.

after the chinese journalists delegation ended its visit to japan, chu mu-chih, head of the delegation and director of the hsinhua news agency, is heading a hsinhua news agency delegation to visit the country.

a welcome banquet was held in honour of the delegation this evening by shintaro fukushima, director of the kyodo news service. present at the banquet were representatives of the kyodo news service and japanese newspapers associated with kyodo, and japanese friends including kaheta okazaki and norio shirato.

chinese ambassador chen chu was present at the banquet.

director shintaro fukushima and director chu mu-chih made speeches. the host and guests had a cordial talk. the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the hsinhua news agency delegation left peking for tokyo this morning.

Chinese Weight-Lifting Association Gives Reception in Honor of Japanese Weight-Lifting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the chinese weight-lifting association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the japanese weight-lifting delegation led by taro baba, which arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

present at the reception were chung shih-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), pai ping, leading member of the host association, and chinese weight-lifters.

speaking at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, pai ping and taro baba expressed hope for the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries and the steady advancement of weight-lifting level.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 3, 1975)

the chinese journalists delegation left here this afternoon for home after a friendly visit to japan.

a reception to mark the delegation's visit was held last night by chinese ambassador to japan chen chu

and attended by more than 600 japanese friends.

speaking at the reception, leader of the chinese delegation chu mu-chih said, through the visit we have deeply felt that the eager desire of the chinese and japanese people is to further develop the friendly relations between them. how to move ahead in line with the spirit and various principles of the china-japan joint statement and conclude a china-japan peace and friendship treaty making it a solid basis for lasting friendship between the two countries -- this has become a matter of common concern.

with the concerted efforts of chinese and japanese peoples, he added, the friendly relations between our two countries will surely advance in the correct direction despite difficulties and twists and turns.

chu mu-chih expressed the hope that chinese and japanese journalists should continue to increase their contacts, strengthen their friendly ties and devote their effort to the noble cause of making the friendship between the peoples of the two countries last from generation to generation.

kenzo nakajima, chairman of the japanese committee for welcoming the chinese journalists delegation and director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, extended heartfelt congratulations on the successful visit of the chinese delegation. he said that the delegation visited many cities and areas and had broad contacts with japanese personages, thus promoting friendship and mutual understanding. he was confident that the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples would constantly progress.

present at the reception were kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors, michio nagai, japanese education minister, shigeru hori, adviser to the liberal democratic party, tomomi narita, chairman of the japanese socialist party, yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party, ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo, yoshiaki nakaya, governor of aichi, saburo hirano, governor of gifu, personages of various circles torao miyakawa, kinkazu saionji, norio shirato, hisao kuroda and leading members of newspapers, news agencies and t.v. stations in different localities.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended the reception.

the chinese journalists delegation had visited factories and plants, livestock farms, fishing villages, residential quarters, schools, newspaper offices, television stations and other news establishments

in tokyo, yokohama, nemuro, sapporo, fukuoka, kita kyushu, matsuyama, osaka, nagoya, toyota, hakone and other places, and had friendly conversations with japanese press circles and peoples of all walks of life. everywhere they went, they were received with warm friendship by the local authorities and personages of various circles.

the delegation paid a visit to nosappu cape when they were in hokkaido, from there they had a distant view of the northern territories, an inherent part of japan. the delegation held discussions with the people in nemuro to hear their struggle to recover the northern territories. the delegation expressed complete sympathy and resolute support for this just struggle of the japanese people.

at the invitation of the kyodo news service, chu mu-chih will remain and continue to pay friendly visits in japan as leader of the delegation of hsinhua news agency.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the chinese journalists' delegation wound up its friendly visit to japan and returned to peking by air this evening. chu mu-chih, leader of the delegation and director of the hsinhua news agency, stays on to head the hsinhua news agency delegation invited by the kyodo news agency.

the journalists' delegation was greeted at the airport by shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of peking press organizations.

on hand were hiroshi hirabayashi, first secretary of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese correspondents in peking.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Banquet For Visiting Mexican Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano gave a banquet this evening in the mexican embassy here for the visiting mexican government educational delegation.

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin and leading members of departments concerned li chi and lin ping were among the guests.

mexican secretary for public education victor bravo and his wife and the mexican government educational delegation he is leading were also present.

ambassador eugenio anguiano, minister chou jung-hsin and secretary victor bravo proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and the education workers of the two countries.

Mexican Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the ministry of education met and feted professor victor urquidi, president of the mexico institute, and other mexican friends this evening.

present on the occasion was chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee.

eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, was also present.

the mexican friends arrived in peking today at the invitation of peking university.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

"A Scrap of Paper", Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article commenting on the conference held in geneva last month to review the implementation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in the past five years.

when the geneva conference was convened, the article says, the soviet revisionists lavishly eulogized the non-proliferation treaty they had concocted together with the other nuclear superpower to fortify their position of nuclear monopply and nuclear blackmail. they alleged that the treaty "plays a special role" in the promotion of "peace and relaxation" and serves to "strengthen the security of all nations, in particular the non-nuclear nations".

"but facts in the past have proved time and again that the soviet revisionists are double dealers who pay lip service to disarmament while actually carrying out arms expansion," the article declares.

it lists a host of facts to show the nuclear buildup of the two superpowers following the singing of the non-proliferation treaty. the article says, "the treaty was signed by the soviet union and the united states in 1968 and became effective after its rectification in 1970. but since 1968, the very soviet union, which touts the treaty as stopping all loopholes in the spread of nuclear weaponry, has been going ahead with its nuclear arms drive at a feverish speed. in 1968 it had only seven long-range missile-launching submarines; by 1974 the number increased to 50, a more than seven-fold increase in six years. again, in 1968 it had some 800 intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads; by 1974 the number increased to more than 1,500, nearly a two-fold increase. to catch up with and surpass its opponent in the sophistication of nuclear weaponry and delivery vehicles, it conducted, in 1973 alone, more than 100 test firings of intercontinental ballistic missiles and more than ten underground nuclear tests. its nuclear tests became much more frequent last year.

"not to be outdone, u.s. imperialism has openly declared that it will not tolerate all this but will make its response. hence the sharp rise of its 1975 military spending to more than 90,000 million dollars, a record high in american history."

"the soviet union and the united states have not moved a single step towards nuclear disarmament. instead,

they are going full speed ahead in their nuclear arms race. this poses a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the world," the article warns.

it draws attention to the soviet practice of using "nuclear disarmament" accords as a cover for nuclear armament. "in the present-day world, the soviet union and the united states are the only two countries that are going all out in a nuclear arms race, yet they are the very ones crying the loudest for nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. this is particularly true of the soviet union. this shows us that the louder the superpowers talk about disarmament, the greater are their efforts for arms expansion which they seek to hide. it is clear that all the accords concocted by the soviet and u.s. nuclear despots in the name of non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament are nothing but a cover for their nuclear arms race; they are merely scraps of paper to deceive people."

the article recalls that when lenin denounced the "peace" clamours raised on the eve of the first world war by the european imperialist powers "engaged in a mad armaments hurdle-race" he sounded the warning: "put no faith in phrase-mongering, it is better to see who stands to gain exclamation" indeed, the article says, no faith should be put in the phrase-mongering of the two superpowers, in particular the phrases of "disarmament" and "detente" mouthed by the soviet revisionists. behind all such rhetoric is their fierce rivalry for world hegemony, and nuclear weapons are an important means for the rivalry. the soviet revisionists treasure nuclear weapons as their lifeline, because, in their view, the bigger their nuclear arsenal, the stronger their position to browbeat others and to compete for world domination. all the accords which the soviet union and the united states choose to call "nuclear disarmament" are designed to lull the vigilance against their nuclear armament expansion and to fortify their nuclear monopoly. only the two superpowers stand to gain from such accords.

"but an increasing number of countries are seeing through the superpower fraud of sham disarmament but real arms expansion," the article says. "surely fraudulent agreements on paper cannot deceive the world. they only cast additional light on the hypocrisy of the two nuclear despots and show up their ugly features more glaringly," the article concludes.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Goodwill Mission of Parliament Members of
Thai Democrat Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

the goodwill mission of members of the parliament of the democrat party from thailand led by pichai rattakul wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh and its deputy secretary-general ma chia-chun.

the mission gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening. while in peking, the thai guests visited the central institute for nationalities and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Peking Banquet in Honor of Trinidad and
Tobago Oil Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

kang shih-en, minister of petroleum and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines.

minister kang shih-en and minister padmore spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and trinidad and tobago.

in his speech, minister kang shih-en praised the new successes of the government and people of trinidad and tobago in their continued struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect their own resources under the leadership of prime minister williams.

minister kang shih-en said: "in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the people of china and trinidad and tobago have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other.

we are happy to note that since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations in june last year, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily". he expressed full confidence that the current visit of the mission will further promote the fraternal friendship between the two peoples in general and those working in the oil industry in particular.

in reply, minister overand padmore said: "since the independence, the government of trinidad and tobago has been relentlessly pursuing economic policies designed to enable us to achieve greater control of our economy and our natural resources. towards this end, we seek to learn from countries pursuing similar objectives." he praised the remarkable success the chinese people have achieved, within a short period of time and with their own efforts, in developing oil industry. "our two countries form part of the third world group of nations and are determined to develop ourselves on a basis of independence and self-reliance," he pointed out. the minister said that "unity among the third world countries is absolutely essential if we are to overcome the hegemony of the developed countries over industry, trade and finance." he expressed the hope that the mission's visits and discussions in china will serve the cause of development of the oil industry in the two countries.

attending the banquet was sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

this morning, minister kang shih-en met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the trinidad and tobago oil mission.

CHINA ANS US

Wu Yu-hsun Meets American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with professor ernest leroy boyer, chancellor of the state university of new york, and mrs. boyer.

present on the occasion were chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university, and chu yung-hsing, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese academy of sciences.

the american guests arrived in peking on june 1 at the invitation of tsinghua university.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chief of General Staff of Yugoslav People's Army Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 2, 1975)

colonel-general stane potocar, chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, received today the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. the two sides had a friendly conversation.

potocar welcomed the chinese delegation and wished its visit to yugoslavia a full success. hsiang chung-hua expressed thanks to the host for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were colonel-general dusan pekic, deputy chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, major-general milan belogruc, chief of the infantry section of the army department of the general staff, and other yugoslav high-ranking officers.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was also present.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

ACSF (COC) Spokesman's Speech on IOC Discussion of Ousting Chiang Clique and Restoring China's Legitimate Seat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

following is a speech made by the spokesman of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) today on the international olympic committee's discussion of the question of expelling the chiang clique and restoring china's legitimate seat:

a joint meeting of the executive committee of the international olympic committee and representatives of national olympic committees was held in rome, capital of italy, from may 16 to 18, 1975. the 76th session of the i.o.c. was held in lausanne, switzerland, from may 21 to 24.

before the meeting and session were held, a joint proposal for ousting the chiang clique and restoring the

legitimate seat of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) had been submitted to the i.o.c. by algeria, iran, romania, tanzania, the sudan, senegal and other countries. albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, pakistan, japan, kuwait, egypt, somalia, the congo, mali, morocco, cameroon, sri lanka and other countries had each sent similar proposals to the i.o.c. the supreme council of sports in africa adopted a resolution and the asian games federation wrote to the i.o.c., calling for the recognition of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) as the sole legitimate representative of the whole of china in the i.o.c.

at the strong request of many representatives of national olympic committees and members of the i.o.c., heated debates were held at the meeting and the session on the question of ousting the chiang clique and affirming the legitimate right of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) in the i.o.c. at the rome meeting, representatives of 17 countries including iran, albania, iraq, morocco, ethiopia, somalia, zambia, yugoslavia and japan spoke out in defence of justice and sternly refuted the plot of a handful of persons to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" in the i.o.c. they firmly demanded the expulsion of the so-called representative of the chiang clique and the restoration of the legitimate seat of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.). many justice-upholding members of the i.o.c. spoke at the lausanne session, pointing out that it is extremely abnormal for the i.o.c. to allow up to now the usurpation by the chiang clique of the legitimate seat of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) in this organisation. they demanded that the i.o.c. immediately expel the so-called representative of the chiang clique and restore china's legitimate right. on behalf of the chinese people and sportsmen, the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) expresses heartfelt thanks to friends of all countries for their efforts and active support for the ousting of the chiang clique and the restoration of the legitimate right of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) in the i.o.c.

it must be pointed out that at the rome meeting and the lausanne session, there were still a handful of persons who unreasonably obstructed and sabotaged the just demand to oust the chiang clique and restore the seat of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) in the i.o.c. they deceived public opinion and confused right and wrong by spreading the fallacy that they "agreed to the chinese olympic committee's participation in the i.o.c. but disapproved the expulsion of taiwan as a price" in an attempt to allow the chiang clique to remain in the i.o.c. and plot to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". their ugly performance aroused strong discontent among the fair-minded people present at the meeting and session. the chinese people and sportsmen also expressed strong indignation at it.

it is universally known that there is only one china in the world, namely, the people's republic of china.

taiwan is a province of china and an inalienable part of chinese territory. the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution expelling the chiang kai-shek clique and restoring the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china. the asian games federation and a number of other international sports organisations of individual event also made decisions on this question, which respect china's sovereignty and conform to the historical current. all this has been warmly welcomed by the chinese people and the people the world over.

the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) hereby reiterates that only the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) has the right to represent the whole of china (including taiwan province) to take its legitimate seat in the i.o.c. the so-called "republic of china olympic committee" of the chiang clique must be expelled from the i.o.c. the creation of the scheme of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" by anybody under any pretext, be it changing the name of the sports organisation of the chiang clique, or keeping taiwan as an area in the i.o.c., or welcoming the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.)participation in the i.o.c. on the one hand and on the other, refusing to withdraw the recognition of the chiang clique, is nothing but interference in china's internal affairs and is resolutely opposed by the chinese people and sportsmen. the only correct way of restoring china's legitimate seat in the i.o.c. is to withdraw the recognition of the so-called "republic of china olympic committee" of the chiang clique and any other attempt to continue the creation of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" is doomed to fail.

the situation is developing and history is advancing. we note with gratification that the people of all countries and the international sports circles uphold the one-china principle and strongly demand that friendly contacts be made with the chinese people and sportsmen. this is a general trend and the direction of popular sentiment and has become an irresistible tide of history. we are deeply convinced that with the efforts and support of the people of all countries and friends from the international sports circles, the legitimate seat of the a.c.s.f. (c.o.c.) in the i.o.c. will certainly be restored. the chinese people and sportsmen will, as always, close ranks with the people and sportsmen the world over and make contributions to the strengthening of friendship among the people and sportsmen of all countries and to the promotion of the sound development of international sports.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

New Move Against Transnational Corporations
-- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

the establishment of the multi-national caribbean shipping company last month was a move of great importance on the part of the caribbean countries in their united struggle against imperialist transnational corporations. it gave expression to their strong desire to pool their efforts to develop maritime transport and to safeguard their national interests against imperialist and the superpower monopoly and control.

the multi-national company came into being in an excellent situation in latin america, and in the third world as a whole, as the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism surges ahead vigorously. like many other economic sectors, sea transport in these countries has been in a poor condition for many years and has incurred heavy losses under imperialist and colonialist exploitation. 88 per cent of the caribbean region's sea transport was run by transnational shipping companies and this cost these countries as much as 2,000 million u.s. dollars annually. however, in their endeavour to develop their national economies in recent years, concrete measures have been taken to promote the shipping business. some have made heartening progress in establishing or expanding their ship-building industries or merchant fleets. at the same time, the countries of this region have become increasingly aware of the need for them to get together and organize a regional shipping enterprise so as to break the imperialist monopoly over maritime transport and to better defend their economic rights and interests. at meetings to discuss the establishment of the multi-national caribbean shipping company, delegates from many countries pointed to the importance of such an undertaking to the achievement of their economic independence, promotion of regional trade and realization of latin american integration. they held that the company would be a heavy blow to the transnationals. mexican president luis echeverria, in a recent message, described the enterprise as an important instrument for recovering the rights to the resources in the region as well as for its development.

like other parts of latin america, the caribbean has been the scene of a heartening united struggle against hegemonism in recent years. the fight against imperialist transnational corporations has been developing. in concert with one another, countries of the region have nationalized foreign monopoly firms or imposed

restrictions on their operation, established or reinforced institutions for regional economic integration, and organized themselves into producers' associations of a variety of raw materials. they, too, have entered into joint ventures based on regional funds, raw materials and manpower. supporting one another and united with other latin american and third world countries in safeguarding equitable prices for banana, coffee and other primary products, they have been struggling against control, oppression, exploitation, plunder and shifting of crisis by international monopoly capital. at present, together with other latin american countries, the caribbean and central american countries are working for establishing a latin american economic system. the formation of the multi-national caribbean shipping company has pushed forward the united struggle against imperialist transnationals and for developing their national economy. it shows once again that the latin american countries are becoming a vigorous force of the third world in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISE AND AGRICULTURE

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Brigade-Run Enterprise and Agriculture

- an investigation of the development of socialist collective economy of Fengch'eng production brigade, Paoshan county, Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1975)

In the light of the reality of struggle between the two kinds of idea and the two lines on the question of brigade-run enterprises, the Party branch of Fengch'eng production brigade in Wuchüehch'ang commune, Paoshan county, Shanghai municipality, has studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and, by linking up theory with practice, got a clearer idea of the policy of brigade-run enterprises. They come to realize that the brigade-run enterprises must handle correctly, on the basis of the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, the relationship between running the enterprise and running agriculture and the relationship between enterprise personnel and agricultural laborers in the sphere of distribution and that bourgeois right must be restricted. Only in this way can the growth of socialist collective economy be promoted and can the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat be facilitated.

Fengch'eng production brigade is situated in the Yangp'u industrial district. When the production brigade ran its first enterprises in 1967, a struggle developed over the question of what kind of enterprise should be run. At that time, the higher leading body gave the brigade an assignment to process two types of industrial product. One was for hardware processing and the other for paper product processing. Hardware processing has higher product value and higher profitability, but the work can only ne done by young and able-bodied people. Profit from paper product processing is low and the daily per capita income is only equivalent to about one-tenth that of hardware processing, but all the old and physically weak commune members

unsuitable for farm labor can take up the work. After all, which assignment should they accept and what kind of enterprise should they run?

The Party branch of the production brigade called a forum of brigade cadres and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasnats. They studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's instruction on "Agriculture is the foundation of national economic development." To meet the needs of socialist construction of the state, Fengch'eng production brigade had in the past continuously selected and sent a number of young and able-bodied people to factories. As the number of young and able-bodied labor force in some production teams was relatively small, the development of their agricultural production was more or less affected.

In view of this, the Party branch decided with the consent of the representatives of the masses: Proceeding from the overall situation and for the sake of insuring an adequate labor force for the first line of agriculture, paper product processing should be selected as the brigade-run enterprise even if it means less income.

Later, according to the unified arrangements made by the higher leading body, they continued to develop such brigade-run enterprises as "ch'ing-sha" (清砂) and bamboo ware.

For the past several years, these enterprises have seen to it that young and able-bodied labor force is not employed and their personnel consist mainly of the old and weak labor force unfit for field labor.

Some of the people said: The old and the weak cannot do much work in the enterprises run by Fengch'eng production brigade and working in this way is unprofitable. The Party branch of the production brigade holds that brigade-run enterprises may not confine their view to profit-making. Those poor and lower-middle peasants who are old and weak are unable to work in the field; assigned to brigade-run enterprises they can contribute their part to socialism. Taking an overall view, this arrangement is truly profitable and this is precisely an embodiment of the superiority of the people's commune.

For the past eight years, brigade-run enterprises are getting more and more prosperous and they are effectively promoting the development of agricultural production. With vegetable-growing as their main line this production brigade has increased their vegetable production by 42 percent over that eight years ago. The number of hogs sold has risen from an average of less than a head per mow of land to nearly three head a year. The production value of the brigade-run enterprises has increased more than 20 times and accumulated capital for agricultural production. At the same time, they have supported state-run enterprises appropriately met the need of the people's livelihood. Even those production teams whose agricultural production could not improve originally have changed their backward features.

How to distribute the income of brigade-run enterprises? Comrades of Fengch'eng production brigade hold that attention should be paid to diminishing the three major differences and that the distinction between the enterprise

personnel and the agricultural personnel should not be extended. Commune members working in enterprise, like the commune members working in the fields, should be given work points based on the actual time of work, and generally, they begin work at the same time and quit work at the same time. The commune members working in the brigade-run enterprises have their work evaluated in the enterprise and return to their production teams for distribution of income. In this way, the commune members working in the enterprises also interest themselves in field production and in the affairs of their production teams and those engaged in agricultural production interest themselves in the brigade-run enterprises.

The comrades of the Party branch of Fengch'eng production brigade have realized from practice that this method of operation is conducive to the consolidation and development of socialist collective economy, to the ideological revolutionization of the commune members and to the strengthening of unity among the commune members. This method will not only insure success of the enterprises, but also promote the development of agricultural production. Some people are worried that this method might dampen the enthusiasm of the commune members working in brigade-run enterprises. Facts have proved that such worry is groundless. The socialist enthusiasm of the commune members working in brigade-run enterprises is very high. Take the bamboo-ware processing for example. The original unit had 78 people; when the production brigade took over, it assigned 48 people, now it has only 27 people. Although the number of people is smaller, the quotas of fulfilled are greater.

The labor insurance and welfare for the commune members in the brigade-run enterprises also follow the standard for the commune members working in the fields. Whatever system the production team enforces is enforced by the enterprises. Whatever welfare the commune members in the fields enjoy, the commune members in the enterprises enjoy. They do not practice two kinds of treatment. If two kinds of systems and two types of treatment are practiced in a production brigade, it will extend the difference between the commune members, encourage some people to despise agricultural labor, and affect the socialist orientation of collective economy.

The key to the ability of Fengch'eng production brigade enterprises to handle correctly the relationship between enterprise and agriculture and to restrict bourgeois right lies in the ability of the leading members of the Party branch to set good examples. They are constantly on guard against the encroachment of bourgeois ideas and they do not seek special privileges. The leading members of the Party branch exercise particularly strict control over their own families and kinsfolks joining the enterprise. They hold that the power of the rural cadres are given by the poor and lower-middle peasants and should be used to serve the masses, and not to serve their private ends, still less should the brigade-run enterprise be turned into a place for improper deals. Because her life was hard the mother-in-law of the deputy secretary of the Party branch asked several times to be given work in a brigade-run enterprise. However, this deputy secretary would not give his consent. He said, "If you are in difficulty, I can help

you. You are not fit for working in the enterprise, and I cannot help you." The cadres of the Fengch'eng production brigade pay attention to conscious participation in collective productive labor and they invite the commune members to evaluate their work and give them work points. Sometimes, if the masses evaluate their work too high, they would voluntarily ask for a more reasonable evaluation and insist on receiving the same remuneration for the same amount of work as the commune members. They are of the opinion that if they do not do so, it will lend itself the idea of privilege, and they would become separated from the people and that if things go on like this, they will slip into the quagmire of revisionism.

At present, the cadres and commune members of Fengch'eng production brigade are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, to master more thoroughly the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold more consciously the basic line of the Party and the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, pay attention to restricting bourgeois right, and run agricultural production and the brigade-run enterprises better still.

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

* * *

RUSTICATION AND BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Be Promoters Restricting the Bourgeois Right

by

Hsüeh Hsi-mei (薛喜梅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 1, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's important directive is the guiding light for opposing and preventing revisionism and for persevering in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Study of Chairman Mao's directive has made me further understand that the rustication of educated youth is a great event bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle centered on this major event is an important aspect of struggle between the restriction and counter-restriction of bourgeois right.

The goal of our revolution is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, to make socialism triumph over capitalism and ultimately to wipe out classes and realize communism. To this end, socialism aims at making uninterrupted revolution, persevering in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in all stages of development of revolution and in all spheres from the economic base to the superstructure, exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and gradually whittling down the soil and conditions for breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism.

Lenin pointed out, "In order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters, the landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers. This requires a very long period of time." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 11)

In the present stage, there are still the three major differences in our country and there is still the bourgeois right. Some people slight agricultural labor, some people are reluctant to part with city life and are unwilling to go to the countryside, some people think that they are superior to the others because they have culture and techniques and despise the working people, and so on. It is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat to gradually reduce and even wipe out the three major differences. Chairman Mao's call for sending the educated youth to the countryside will help to restrict the bourgeois right, reduce the three major differences and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

I joined the vast and promising commune in Shan county, Honan in 1968. At present, there are still more than 290 educated youths in our commune. Under the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the care of Party committees at all levels, the broad masses of educated youth in our commune diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, energetically threw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, acknowledged the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers and seriously transformed their world outlook. After steeling for several years, we have constantly raised our consciousness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and gradually increased our ability to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas and our determination to adhere to the countryside. A number of good youths consciously restricting the bourgeois right have emerged. Among them, are Comrade Lu Chung-yang who graduated from the Tsinghua University and returned to the vast countryside, young woman Comrade Tung Mei-chih who married a peasant man, and comrade Lin Chin-fang who resisted the weird practice of "entering by the back door" and settled down in the countryside.

The class enemies inevitably try to create disturbances and undermine our revolutionary actions and the force of old habit and conservative forces invariably hinder and interfere with us. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk vigorously spread the fallacies such as "getting learned in order to become an official" and "going to the countryside in order to acquire merit" and slandered the rustiction of educated youth as "reform through labor in disguise." Their criminal aim was to expand the three major differences and expand the bourgeois right, in a vain attempt to turn the educated youth into a new aristocrat stratum, so as to win over certain people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right to become their social foundation for restoring capitalism. The class enemies in the countryside either corrupt and ingratiate themselves with our educated youths or adopt a thousand and one ways to ask us leave the countryside. A handful of people in society more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right also want to drag the educated youth back to the city. We have criticized the fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk, carried out face to face struggle with the class enemies and criticized the erroneous ideas and deeds of a handful of people more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right. In the struggle against the class enemies, we broad masses of educated youth have undergone steeling and ordeals and raised our awareness in the struggle against the idea of bourgeois right and traditional concept. All of us have declared that Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory has pointed out the orientation for us and made us determined to adhere to the countryside to make revolutions and that the interference from the revisionist line cannot hinder us, the disruptive activities of the class enemies cannot change our mind and the idea of bourgeois right cannot drag us away. We are determined to adhere to the countryside and build the socialist new countryside.

The arrival of the educated youth in the countryside is only the first step in the long march. After their arrival in the countryside, the first test they are faced with is whether or not they can discard their airs

of intellectuals to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, genuinely integrate themselves with the masses and thus further shatter the idea of bourgeois right and embrace communist ideas. The first time I removed cow dung from the cow shed after my arrival in the vast and promising commune, I worked with the greatest circumspection, fearing that I would be stained by cow dung, but the poor and lower-middle peasants trampled on cow dung barefooted and worked vigorously. The sight of this made me blush. If the poor and lower-middle peasants could work like this, why couldn't I? Doesn't this precisely reflect the ideological difference between me and the poor and lower-middle peasants? Therefore, I followed their example, took off my shoes and worked.

This incident made me feel that although I was in the countryside, I was still a far cry from the poor and lower-middle peasants ideologically. Whether to consciously narrow this gap or maintain it was the key to whether or not I could genuinely receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

From then on, on the one hand I studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly struggled against the idea of bourgeois right in my mind; on the other, I energetically participated in productive labor, and in class struggle, labor and daily life, I paid attention to becoming one with the poor and lower-middle peasants in every respect. I shared a bed with an old peasant woman and spent some time each year taking meals with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learning from them how to plow and dry tobacco leaves.

Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants I also criticized Lin Piao and Confucius and the traditional concept left over from old society. Six years' life practice in the countryside has made me realize that the aim of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants is to remold our world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements, train ourselves to be successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and contribute our strength toward opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To meet work requirements, the Party organization selected me as a cadre. After becoming a cadre, how to continue to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and become a promoter restricting the bourgeois right? Once, an old peasant saw me and said with profound meaning, "Hsi-mei, do not go away!" This word gave me food for deep thought. Where shall I go? Shall I leave the countryside? The view that a person, having become a cadre, should break away from labor and leave the countryside for a better life and treatment is precisely a reflection of the idea of bourgeois right. Referring to some basic-level comrades newly selected into the Central Committee, Chairman Mao earnestly taught at the nith Party Congress: "We must not depart from the masses or production, and must work." We must be cadres as well as ordinary workers, do mental as well as physical labor.

With this understanding, I still live in the house of the poor and lower-middle peasants, insist on participating in collective productive labor and still earn work points in production teams according to the equivalent amount of labor power. I think that our cadres should take the lead in restricting

the bourgeois right, criticizing the idea of bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. I am determined to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with redoubled efforts, seriously remold my outlook on the world, resolutely implement the Party's basic line, adhere to the countryside to make revolution and carry through to the end the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

LANGUAGE OF NATIONALITIES

"All Nationalities Have the Freedom To Use Their Own Spoken and Written Languages"

by

the Minority Nationalities Language Seminar,
Faculty of Language, Central Nationalities
Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1975)

"All nationalities have the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages." This article written into the new Constitution is one of the basic principles laid down by the Party on the basis of the fundamental principle of Marxism and the concrete practice in China for solving the nationalities problem of our country. It fully reflects the common aspiration of the people of various nationalities in China. Today, in studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, a study of this article with reference to the practice of nationalities language work is of momentous significance in further understanding the Party's policy of the spoken and written languages of nationalities.

The great leader Lenin had pointed out, "Whoever does not recognize and champion the equality of nations and languages, and does not fight against all national oppression or inequality, is not a Marxist; he is not even a democrat." ("Critical Remarks on the National Question") Here Lenin emphasized the important significance of recognizing and championing the equality of nations and languages, regarding it as an important principle the Marxists should follow. "All nationalities have the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages," which concretely embodies the Marxist principle of recognizing and championing the equality of nations and languages, is an integral part of the theory of our Party on the nationalities question. It tells us: The spoken and written language of any nationality should be respected, and any nationality, irrespective of its size, has the freedom to use its own spoken and written language.

In the long process of leading the Chinese revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao has consistently advocated the equality of nationalities and languages. As early as in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao correctly pointed out the need of respecting the culture, religion and customs of the various minority nationalities, and that we should not only refrain from compelling them to study the Chinese written and spoken language but also help them develop their cultural education with their own spoken and written languages. In 1945, Chairman Mao in "On Coalition Government" reiterated, "Their spoken and written languages, their manners and customs and their religious beliefs must be respected." After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, many important documents of the Party and the government also stipulated clearly protection of the freedom of the various nationalities to use their own spoken and written languages. This important idea was again written into the outline of the Constitution

of the People's Republic of China drawn up at the First National People's Congress in 1954. This article in the new Constitution carries on and develops the Constitution of 1954. All this shows forcefully that the Party and Chairman Mao have all along attached importance to the freedom of the minority nationalities to use their own spoken and written languages.

Upholding equality of languages is a prerequisite for realizing equality of nationalities and strengthening national unity. Marxism holds that the question of equality of nations is essentially a question of class struggle and a question of abolishing the oppression of nations and the inequality of nations. As language is one of the characteristics of the nation, the question of the languages of nations is a component part of the question of nations. Under the existing system of national oppression, the reactionary ruling class not only politically and economically oppresses and exploits the minority nationalities, but also practices restriction and discrimination against the spoken and written languages used by them. In this way, the restriction of and the discrimination against the languages of the nationalities become a content of national oppression. Because of this, in the struggle to abolish national oppression and realize national equality, the proletariat must wage a struggle against inequality of languages and look upon realizing equality of languages as an indispensable task of solving the nationalities problem. Otherwise, the proletariat can never realize true national equality and can never realize national unity and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

China is a unified multi-national socialist state with, apart from the Han nationality, 54 minority nationalities. There are many kinds of minority nationalities languages and they are used in different ways. For a long time, the question of spoken and written languages and the question of class struggle are closely related. Both the Confucians-Mencians and Chiang Kai-shek viciously attacked and slandered the languages of the minority nationalities. They cursed and ridiculed the minority nationalities as "barbarians who talk like screaming bird" ("Now here is this shrike-tongue barbarian of the south" The Works of Mencius: T'eng Wen-kung, Part I). The Kuomintang reactionarieds maliciously cursed the languages of the minority nationalities as "barbarians tongues and evil words" and "sounds of animals and birds" and prohibited and restricted, by means of imposing fines and making arrests, the minority nationalities from using their own languages. In the last century, imperialism invaded China and had all along exploited the question of spoken and written languages to carry out cultural invasion, create splits among the nationalities and undermine national unity. The discrimination against and the restriction of the languages of the minority nationalities by the reactionaries both within and outside the country deepened the mental barrier between the various nationalities and seriously hindered the unity and development of various nationalities in China.

The founding of the Chinese People's Republic has abolished the system of national oppression and ushered in a new era of national equality and national unity. Under the brilliant illumination of the Party's nationalities policy, the people of various nationalities in China enjoy the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages, and the spoken and written languages of the various nationalities are fully respected.

The Party and the government not only protect the equality of languages by laws of the state but also adopt various measures to create conditions for the nationalities to use their own written and spoken languages. The languages of the minority nationalities are already extensively used in broadcasts, cinemas, plays, literature and art and in publication and school education. Broadcasting and publishing departments have been set up in Peking and many minority nationalities regions, and large numbers of books and publications in minority nationalities languages are being released. Taking account of the aspirations of various nationalities and concrete conditions, the Party and the government have also assisted some of these minority nationalities in creating and reforming their written languages. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the minority nationalities students, minority nationalities schools are using the languages of the nationalities for teaching. All this fully embodies the infinite concern of the Party and Chairman Mao toward the people of the various nationalities.

From the vivid contrast between the pre-liberation and post-liberation days, the people of various nationalities deeply realize that only in the new China under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party could the people of various nationalities win the right of national equality and enjoy the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages and that only by upholding the equality of languages could the elimination of mental barrier between the nationalities left over from the former society be facilitated, the unity among the various nationalities strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated.

Upholding the equality of languages is a prerequisite for insuring that the various nationalities make socialist revolution and undertake construction. The spoken language is a tool used by people for making social intercourse and exchanging ideas and for waging class struggle and the struggle for production. The language of any nationality is created, shaped and constantly enriched and developed by the people of that nationality through a long process of historical development. Most of the minority nationalities in China have their own common languages. For a long time, the people of various nationalities have used their own spoken languages as tools for making social intercourse and developing their politics, economy and culture and have contributed their part to building our great socialist motherland. After the liberation, the languages of the various nationalities have become important tools of the people for carrying out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. By means of their own spoken and written languages, the people of various nationalities study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, and the general and specific policies of the Party and learn cultural and scientific knowledge. They use their own languages in all kinds of social activities. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a tremendous change has taken place in the minority nationalities. New things have kept on appearing and the spoken and written languges of the minority nationalities are further bringing their parts into play in the political life and cultural life of various minority nationalities. Under the earnest care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the

departments concerned are attaching great importance to the translation and publication of massive works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao into the languages of the minority nationalities to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities arising from the extensive development of the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought. Using their own language, the minority nationalities assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and keep raising their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution.

Although the spoken and written languages bear no class character, yet the spoken and written language of each class serves the interests of its own class. In the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the languages of the minority nationalities are weapons used by the proletariat for carrying out struggle against the bourgeoisie. After the liberation, the spoken and written languages of the minority nationalities have actively brought their parts into play in strengthening national unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and become powerful weapons for educating the people and attacking the enemy. Henceforth, they will bring their parts more fully into play.

Facts prove that only the equality of languages can help the people of various nationalities use their own spoken and written languages for more effectively making socialist revolution, undertaking construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Class struggle and the question of nationalities languages existing for a long time in the period of socialism, the solving of the question of nationalities languages will require a long process. Imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries inside the country are not reconciled to their defeat, and invariably they will search for an opening in the question of nationalities languages to undermine national unity and split the state, vainly attempting to restore national oppression and language discrimination, thereby to achieve their sinister objective of enslaving once more the various nationalities in our country. Our struggle with the class enemy on this question will be protracted and complex. Taking account of the law and the characteristics of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and meeting the need of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the new Constitution goes a step further and stipulates the freedom of various nationalities to use their own spoken and written languages. This stipulation is a telling blow to the class enemies inside and outside the country who attempt to undermine national unity and split the state over the question of nationalities languages, and is of great significance in strengthening national unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While advocating that the various nationalities should have the freedom of using their own spoken and written languages, we encourage the various nationalities to learn the spoken and written language of one another, thereby to enrich and develop the spoken and written languages of the various nationalities. In the long revolutionary struggle of the past, the people of various nationalities in China weathered storms together and

shared their joys and sorrows together. They formed relations of class brothers, and historically, they had the tradition of learning the written and spoken languages of one another. After the liberation, along with the uninterrupted strengthening of revolutionary unity among the people of various nationalities and the uninterrupted deepening of socialist revolution and construction, the people of various nationalities are increasingly sensing the importance of learning the spoken and written languages of one another. That the people of various nationalities learn the spoken and written languages of one another is an inevitable trend of the historical development in China and reflects the common interests of the people of various nationalities. The Han language is one of the spoken and written languages used by most of the people in China. The long history and culture as well as the rich experience of revolutionary struggle created jointly by the people of various nationalities are chronicled in Han language. The broad masses of cadres and people of the minority nationalities have from their own experience profoundly realized that if they want to have a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and carry out socialist revolution and construction more effectively, they must realize that merely grasping the spoken and written language of their own nationality is not enough and they must also learn the Han language. Learning the Han language has already become an earnest desire on the part of the broad masses of cadres and people of the minority nationalities. The Han cadres working in the minority nationalities regions, the educated young people going to the mountains and rural areas and the people of the Har nationality have from practice also deeply realized that in order to consolidate and develop greater unity among the various nationalities, it is necessary to learn the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the minority nationalities and become one with the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people of the minority nationalities. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, advanced deeds of people of various nationalities learning the spoken and written languages of one another have appeared everywhere, and they have become socialist new people and things acclaimed by the people. Learning the spoken and written languages of one another by people of various nationalities is of great significance in assimilating experience of socialist revolution and construction from one another and promoting unity among the various nationalities. We must enthusiastically support and help them.

For the past twenty years and more, a struggle between the two classes and the two lines has always existed over the question of whether or not to uphold the equality of languges. To meet their need of restoring capitalism, the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao clique, who represented the interests of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, kept on changing their tactics and frantically opposed the general and specific policies of the Party on nationalities languages. They actively obstructed and disrupted the efforts of various nationalities to study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao in their own spoken and written languages, and opposed placing the spoken and written languages at the service of proletarian politics. They spared no effort and labor to publish large amount of evil books propagating the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and religious

superstitions, attempting to turn the nationalities languages into their tools for transmitting counter-revolutionary public opinions. At times, they appeared as advocates of big nation chauvinism, disseminated the "theory that nationalities languages are useless" and restricted the freedom of the various nationalities to use their own spoken and written languages. At times, they appeared as local nationalists to disrupt the efforts of the minority nationalities to learn Han language. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialism did everything they could to disrupt, vilify and attack the reform of the Uighur and Kazakh written languages in Sinkiang, China. This exposed its ambition to carry out subversion and aggression against China. The sinister goal of these counter-revolutionary machinations practiced by the class enemies inside and outside the country is to undermine the unity of various nationalities in China and split the unification of our state. For the past more than twenty years, we have waged an uncompromising struggle against the class enemies inside and outside the country and scored a very great victory under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. However, we absolutely cannot relax vigilance or lower guard but must uphold the basic line of the Party, exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

At present, an excellent situation is prevailing both inside and outside the country, and the masses of people are jubilant and excited. We must read assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, study conscientiously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, learn and master Marxism thoroughly by integrating theory with practice, strive to do nationalities language work well and struggle energetically for strengthening national unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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COMMERCE-RUN ENTERPRISES

Hunan Province Develops Commune-Run Enterprises

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 4, 1975)

small industrial and other enterprises have been set up in 96 per cent of the rural people's communes and 82 per cent of the production brigades in hunan province, central-south china. totalling over 100,000, they represent the success of the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" and the growth of the collective economy of the communes.

among these enterprises are 52,000 forest centres, tea plantations, orchards, fish breeding grounds, mulberry plantations, medicinal herb farms and livestock farms. the 1,500 coal pits worked by communes and production brigades account for a quarter of the province's annual coal output. other industrial establishments include 1,400 small power stations and 35,000 agricultural machinery factories, farm produce processing shops, cement works and brick kilns. they promote farm mechanization, increase public funds and train peasant technicians.

in shaotung county, central hunan, enterprises operated by people's communes and production brigades and teams now provide 30 per cent of their combined income following a faster growth after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. a sum of 24.6 million yuan accumulated over the past few years has been spent on farm machinery and farmland improvement. the county has 216 tractors as against 40 in 1970, and most of the production brigades and teams have introduced gravitational or powered irrigation. farm machines are made in 44 people's communes and repaired in many production brigades. over 2,000 peasant mechanics have been trained in the process.

the enterprises make full use of local resources and manpower. the huchu people's commune in hilly chaling county set up forest centres, cattle farms, orchards and 18 other enterprises in the movement to learn from tachai to tap its rich resources. last year it sold to the state 390 tons of farm produce including ginger, cassava flour and pickles. with more machines and better farming conditions, the commune conducted scientific farming and raised its per hectare grain output to over 8 tons, double the yield before the cultural revolution. its collective economy thrives amidst an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

STATE FARMS

State Farm in Tibet Achieves All-Round Development Through Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 4, 1975)

the pengpo state farm on china's tibetan plateau reports an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production, thanks to the mass movement to emulate the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

from 1971 to 1974, the farm produced a total of 32,500 tons of grain and 300 tons of marketable meat, supplied the state with 5,000 tons of good winter wheat strains and 500 head of breeding stock, and trained 150 tractor drivers and veterinarians for other units.

staffed by emancipated tibetan serfs and slaves, the pengpo state farm was established after democratic reform in 1959. it lies in a cold mountainous area 4,000 metres above sea level to the north of lhasa.

in 1970, the farm party committee launched a mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade. it summed up and popularized the paya group's experience in this respect.

the 30-man paya group works some 600 small plots of pebble-strewn land scattered on mountain slopes. the emancipated serfs and slaves cherish strong feelings for chairman mao and the communist party and have a burning desire to take the socialist road. answering chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they in 1964 set out to build irrigation ditches and terrace mountain sides. some class enemies tried to halt them saying that "the mountain is shaped by the god, and no attempt is allowed to change the holy soil and water." following chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle", members of the paya group, led by the party branch, recounted their sufferings in the old days, repudiated the absurdities about "divine power", and smashed the enemy's sabotage.

working hard in the spirit of self-reliance, they created 40 hectares of farmland which give stable yields irrespective of dry spells or excessive rain, and merged 200 small plots into three raised fields. they reaped treble as much grain in 1971 as they did in 1964.

the paya group's achievements inspired all the other workers on the farm. working in like manner for four years beginning 1971, they expanded the irrigated fields to 5,300 hectares, added 2,000 more hectares of farmland

and made 3,000 hectares give stable yields even in times of drought or flood. grain output in 1971 rose 81 per cent over that of 1970.

in line with the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the farm party committee put stress on grain production while diversifying the economy as far as the local conditions permit.

as in other parts of tibet, the pengpo area used to grow barley and peas, and the yields were low. after the founding of the farm, efforts were made on several occasions to plant winter wheat. the long winter season, frequent winds, little snowfall and fast evaporation made it hard for the wheat seedlings to survive. the farm workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and pressed ahead in scientific experiments. in 1966 they succeeded in growing winter wheat on three hectares. they solved the problem by adequate watering in winter and timely compacting. they continued the experiments and grasped the law governing the growth of winter wheat in this cold high mountain area. winter wheat was sown on a large scale in 1971. the yearly yield averaged three tons per hectare four years running. some experimental plots yielded more than 9.75 tons a hectare. last year winter wheat accounted for 60 per cent of the farm's total grain acreage.

progress has also been made in livestock breeding. the farm now has 65,000 head of animals, 80 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. 1.3 million trees have been planted to break wind and check shifting sands. they run a small power station, a sugar press, a lime-kiln, a coal pit, a farm machinery repair shop and good processing mills. all these have helped promote farm production, increase supplies to the market and raise the living standards of the farm workers.

COMBINATION OF TEACHING AND PRODUCTION

East China Engineering Institute Combines Teaching with Production

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 5, 1975)

an east china engineering institute combines teaching with production in small and medium-sized factories. it is conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

more than 70 factories are in contact with the shantung engineering institute, and students often join workers in making designs and trial-producing new items. most of the 650-worker-peasant-soldier students who graduated from the institute last august were sent to work in small and medium-sized factories. these find that many of the new graduates have a high level of political consciousness, make innovations and help improve output.

the institute was determined during the great proletarian cultural revolution to end its isolation from production and social affairs. the party committee organized cadres and teachers to make social investigations in 1970. they found that 70 to 80 per cent of the province's total industrial output value came from small and medium-sized industries, and that these were important for agriculture.

the shantung engineering institute in the past few years has concentrated on topics they need and set up various types of courses to train technicians. a short-term mechanical drawing course enrolled more than 100 people from some small factories in tsinan. most have returned to their factories after a one month and a half course, some becoming technicians.

the institute ran such courses at first for particular factories. now it sends teachers to various prefectures and counties to train technicians for more communes and factories. over the past few years the heat treatment and electrical automation faculties have given courses in nine prefectures and cities. the institute also helps factories run their own colleges. it has enrolled over 80 factory workers to teach college courses in mathematics, drawing and basic machinery designing.

the turbo-boiler faculty used to confine its teaching to equipment for big power plants. by working in factories, teachers and students began to understand wider needs and adapted the teaching plan. the institute takes problems arising from industrial production as projects for research. the casting faculty designed a high efficient sand mixer needed by an engine

plant as their topic. in this way they helped solve the plant's problem and learnt a lot themselves.

the leaders of the party committee of the institute called attention to overcoming the erroneous tendency of teaching based only on the requirements of specialized courses to the neglect of politics. apart from guiding the teachers to take part in class struggle in society as a whole, they organize teachers and students who are having courses in factories to work and criticize the bourgeoisie with the workers. this clarifies the party's basic line and raises their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the institute has invited 238 factory workers to teach full time or part time in the past few years. this is transforming the institute in the image of the working class and ending domination of the institute by bourgeois intellectuals.

HARBORS

South China City Improves Harbors

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 4, 1975)

the whampoa and kwangchow harbours in the south china city of kwangchow have been steadily improved since liberation to become sizable international seaports.

the whampoa harbour can now accommodate 10,000-ton or bigger vessels. the area of its warehouses is a dozen times that in the pre-liberation period, and the amount of the mechanical loading and unloading equipment in use is 70 per cent more than that in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the kwangchow harbour had a total quayage of 600 metres and warehouses adding up to a floor space of 500 square metres before liberation. it is now a full-fledged port with a shipyard, passenger stations, a harbour supervisory institution, a fleet and four working zones. the hsinfeng working zone was built after liberation. the huangsha wharf and the hsinfeng wharf, which were constructed in 1958 and 1960 respectively, have both been expanded during the cultural revolution. the harbour now has reinforced concrete quays totalling more than 700 metres, warehouses with a total floor space of 20,000 square metres, and large storage areas.

the once garbage-littered tashatou quay has now become a river transport hub in south china. it was

reconstructed last year into a gravity-type medium-depth quay with more warehouses and storage areas.

the harbours in kwangchow are now handling a record number of goods with the expansion of industry, agriculture and foreign trade. more mechanized devices are employed in loading and unloading. the volume of cargoes handled at the whampoa harbour in 1959 was dozens of times that before liberation, and the 1973 figure was 37 per cent higher than 1965. spurred by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the dockers worked with added revolutionary enthusiasm last year. they handled 400 tons of rice per shift as against 100 tons previously.

more harbour works are being added in kwangchow to meet the needs of the growing national economy. a new pier is under construction near the whampoa harbour. when completed, it will provide berthing spaces for 20,000-ton cargo ships.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Medical College Graduates Serve Minority People

(NCNA-English Sining, Jun. 4, 1975)

a first group of 33 students of minority nationalities recently graduated from the chinghai medical college and went back to the countryside to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen.

most of the graduates came from families of poor peasants or herdsmen of the tibetan, mongolian, tu and other minority nationalities in this northwest china province. after three years' study, they have acquired the basic medical skills. they can diagnose and handle local common and recurrent diseases and perform simple surgical operations.

five of them joined the communist party and eight became communist youth league members at the college.

to train large numbers of medical and health workers for the working people of the minority nationalities is an important task of the revolution in education in medical colleges.

the party committee of the chinghai medical college attaches great importance to educating the students in

class struggle by contrasting the sufferings of the working people before liberation with their present happiness. it guides them in studying marxism-leninism in the light of practice and criticizing the revisionist line in medical and health work and the criminal attempts of liu shao-chi and lin piao to restore capitalism. this enhances the students' class consciousness and their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it increases their confidence and arouses their initiative in studying for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the sake of serving the people.

before concluding their three-year course, the minority students did intern work in farming or pastoral areas under teachers' guidance for one year and five months. everywhere they went they modestly learned from the local people and served them with single-hearted devotion. while giving treatment, they joined the peasants or herdsmen in collective manual labour and won their warm praise.

More City Doctors Go to Northeast China Countryside

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 5, 1975)

more than 4,400 urban medical workers in northeast china's kirin province have toured remote villages and mountainous areas in line with chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

led by secretary of the hospital's party committee, half of the medical workers in the provincial people's hospital, including three section heads, went to villages and pastoral areas recently, as did doctors from kirin city and yenpien prefecture hospitals. all the teams concentrate on raising the competence of "barefoot doctors".

many urban medical workers have settled in the countryside since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and contribute to better rural medical service.

after their arrival in villages, the touring doctors and other medical workers invite old poor peasants to contrast their past bitterness with today's happiness and study how the two lines in health work manifested

themselves. this enhances their consciousness of the party's basic line and their determination to carry out the revolution in rural medical and health work.

the medical team from kirin city went to the chinma people's commune in shulan county to work with the commune's clinic. it investigated the local medical cooperative service, summed up the medical experience of advanced production brigades and popularized it among other brigades. now each of the 14 brigades under the commune has a cooperative medical station.

MOUNTAINEERING

How Chinese Expedition Climbs World's Highest Peak Second Time

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 5, 1975)

on may 27, a chinese expedition ascended the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) from its forbidding north face. the summiters were phanthog, a woman of tibetan nationality and deputy leader of the expedition, and eight male members sodnam norbu, lotse, hou sheng-fu, samdrub, darphuntso, tsering tobgyal, kunga pasang and ngapo khyen. this followed the pioneering feat in the world by three other chinese mountaineers who reached the summit by the same north face in 1960. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the nine summiters wrote a new and brilliant page in the annals of world mountaineering.

this second ascent from the north face testifies to the all-conquering heroism of the chinese people who, under the leadership of the communist party of china and guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, fear neither hardship nor death.

wearing its famous plume, the pyramid-shaped qomolangma peak towers above all snow-capped peaks in the himalayas. here the natural conditions are extremely complicated: the weather is capricious and the terrain dangerous.

carrying red banners, members of the chinese mountaineering expedition pitched their base camp at the rongbuk monastery 5,000 metres above sea level last march and began the campaign of assaulting the world's highest peak once again.

the first real test for the climbers is the north col that lies in the way to the summit. the party committee

of the expedition organized a dozen trainers and young climbers for reconnaissance and route preparation, who were to select and blaze a trail through the north col before the first acclimatization climb of the expedition started.

the north col rises 1,600 metres above the base camp but the actual journey distance between them is more than 20 kilometres.

the scouts arrived at the foot of the north col at noon on may 20 and pitched camp in a world of snow and ice 6,600 metres above sea level. defying a fresh gale force wind that blew 40 miles per hour, they immediately set about checking the surroundings. they found that great changes had taken place in the terrain since 1960. ice and snow had created quite a different picture of the north col.

a steep glassy ice-snow slope now blocked the way. huge ice blocks from recent avalanches piled up at 6,800 metres, and an ice wall criss-crossed with cracks stood at 6,900 metres right up to the top of the north col. it meant the north col had become more difficult to climb than 15 years ago.

march 21 dawned on the north col. putting on climbing boots and taking ice-axes and other equipment, the scouts started to cut a trail. the temperature was more than 20 degrees below zero centigrade. they inched up the glassy slope, leaving a neatly-carved stairway behind them. after a discussion, however, they concluded that the trail was too steep and exhausting. they abandoned the trail and selected a less steep stretch of the slope 100 metres to the south.

in the oxygen-starved atmosphere, a few strokes of the ice-axe would make them gasp breathlessly for a moment. however, after an hour's determined fight, a z-shaped trail reached 6,800 metres to the middle of the north col.

they were taking a rest on a slope when pasang tsering, a climber of tibetan nationality, fell into a crevasse. he showed no sign of panic and lodged himself firmly down the crevasse with his back and feet pressing hard against the walls and his hands held on to the safety rope. the other climbers held the team rope firmly and hauled with all their might until he was pulled up. they were happy to find him safe and sound beside the bottomless crevasse.

leaving marks and a metal ladder across the crevasse, the scouts continued their ascent. when they reached 6,900 metres, the sun had already moved to the western horizon and the temperature dropped sharply to over 30 degrees below zero centigrade. snow flakes swept by strong wind lashed at their faces. to preserve their energy for the battle on the ice wall further up, they pitched

tents on a clearing on the slope and spent the night in an ice "bed".

When the first rays of morning sun woke them up the following day, they gathered at the foot of the ice wall and started cutting a way up. A narrow stairway of 100 rungs was cut in 40 minutes on the 50-metre wall, and another hundred metres they would reach the top of the north col. A three-metre-wide ice crevasse lay in their way. They found an "ice bridge" across the crevasse and fastened two metal ladders together with nylon ropes and reinforced them with shafts of ice-axes and put it across the "bridge". They reached the top of the north col at noon and concluded their task of reconnaissance and route preparation.

After three acclimatization climbs between mid-March and mid-April, the cadres, trainers and climbers of the Chinese expedition had acquired a fair degree of adaptability to high altitude, explored and prepared a route below 8,100 metres above sea level. Together with People's Liberation Army men and Tibetan people in support of the expedition, they carried up nearly all the equipment, oxygen, provisions and fuel necessary for the climbing and scientific surveys, established high-altitude camps and finished other preparations for the assault on the summit.

In late April, the expedition party committee decided that a fourth acclimatization climb and an assault on the summit be made between the end of April and early May in expectation of a possible brief good weather spell.

Two picked assault parties set out from the base camp on April 24 and April 26.

The first assault party arrived at the North Col camp on April 27.

The route from the North Col to the camp at 7,600 metres includes a stretch of ice and snow 1.50 to 2 kilometre-long with an average gradient of 40 degrees. A section of this ridge, between the altitudes of 7,300 and 7,450 metres above sea level, is in the heart of a corridor between the Qomolangma Feng and the North Peak, and is swept all the year round by biting strong gales. Since the sharp inclination of the slopes on both sides of the ridge adds to the danger of slipping, the climbers had to push up in a zigzag.

The first assault party started for the camp at 7,600 metres on April 28. When they reached 7,450 metres at the mouth of a wind funnel, they suddenly encountered windstorms packing at least the force of a whole gale. The raging wind forced the climbers to bend double, and it became practically impossible to move on. They were exposed to the danger of frostbite and falling off the steep slopes.

at the same time, the second party which had reached the camp at 6,500 metres, was likewise held up by gale.

the members of the first party were pressing against the wind in a dauntless advance when they received a wireless message from the party committee of the expedition: "good weather expected in early may; halt at once and withdraw to the camp at 6,000 metres, and stand by with the second party for further order."

the two assault parties were windbound in the camps between 6,000 metres and 7,000 metres for three days. on may 2, the weather cleared and they left for the summit by order of the party committee.

on may 4 and 5, seven women and 33 men climbers reached the camp at 8,200 metres, and three women and 17 men climbers reached the final assault camp at 8,600 metres, ready for the final assault on the summit on may 6 as scheduled. but may 6 found the area above 8,000 metres hit by whole gale. the party committee re-scheduled the date as may 7 after learning that the assault parties had been unable to leave the camp by 11 o'clock a.m. on may 7, the high winds remained unabated. the eager assaulters tried several times to leave the camp, but each time they were held back by the gusty wind. it was already their 13th day at this elevation. the climbers were nearing the end of their physical resources and their oxygen, instant food and fuel supply was running low. the expedition party committee decided that the assault party withdraw to the base camp.

the rainy season was drawing near in the qomolangma feng area and the time was pressing. to race against time, the expedition party committee decided on another assault in late may, and moving the 8,200-metre camp to 8,300 metres and the final assault camp from 8,600 metres to 8,680 metres.

came the crucial assault time. the base camp was filled with a fervent going-to-the-battle atmosphere. the party committee was deluged with written pledges, applications for joining in the battle, and applications for joining the chinese communist party. meteorologists, cooks, physicians, transport and communications workers, radio operators and the support party of the chinese people's liberation army and tibetan compatriots all were in the highest of spirits and vied with each other to do more for the summit climbing.

at this time, a special plane sent by the party central committee flew in with fresh vegetables and fruits from peking. fruits in hand, the mountaineers turned their hearts to peking and cheered: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the chinese communist party exclamation"

on may 17 and 18, two assault parties of three women and 15 men set out under the leadership of the 29-year-old tibetan climber sodnam norbu, party branch secretary of the assault party and a soldier of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the tibet autonomous region, and phanthog, deputy leader of the expedition. other coaches, climbers and comrades at the base camp all offered their help, and support parties were formed to go together with the assault parties. surmounting many hardships, the assault parties reached the camps at 8,300 and 8,680 metres on may 25. at this point, two women and seven men were unable to continue their climb on account of extreme fatigue. the party committee decided the remaining nine mountaineers make the final assault in two ropes by turns.

sodnam norbu, darphuntso, kunga pasang and tsering tobgyal formed the first rope which was assigned to make the assault after probing and preparing the route to the "second step" on may 26. phanthog, lotse, hou sheng-fu, samdrub and ngapo khyen formed the second rope which was assigned to attempt the top on may 27 after reaching the assault camp from the 8,300-metre camp.

but their plans were frustrated by a whole gale force wind on may 26. on the afternoon of that day, the party committee called an emergency meeting and decided that before dark the first rope must finish the "second step" reconnaissance and route preparation tasks. the second rope must make a forced climb to reach the 8,680 metre assault camp from 8,300 metres, and on may 27 the two ropes set out for the peak simultaneously. according to the party committee's decision, the two ropes of one woman and eight men set about their tasks at 3:30 p.m. both ropes fulfilled their tasks and joined forces at the 8,680-metre assault camp at nine that evening.

at eleven in the evening, sodnam norbu called an enlarged meeting of the communist party branch at the assault camp and discussed the planned assault on the summit of the qomolangma feng the following day.

at eight o'clock on the morning of may 27, the nine climbers eager to scale the world's highest peak set out for the summit, bringing with them ice axes, a five-star red flag, a red metal surveying pole, film cameras, cameras and oxygen bottles. without having a break and inhaling oxygen, they clambered for one and a half hours at 8,000 metres above sea level in the qomolangma feng area, although the air contained only one-third of the normal amount of oxygen as at sea level. at about 9:30, after a ten-minute rest on top of the "second step", or the second major obstacle on the way up, they inhaled oxygen for two to three minutes at a flow of two to five litres per minute. the summiters continued their upward clamber. a strong gale and wind-swept snow-drops hit the

climbers. hard and slippery ice slopes made their advance so difficult that each step required stupendous effort. the conditions were most difficult. yet the climbers were in high spirits and fully confident.

thirty-seven-year-old deputy leader of the expedition phanthog was a member of the communist party of china. in face of these difficulties, what she thought of was the expectations of chairman mao and the party central committee and the people throughout the country, and she must win honour for the socialist motherland and the chinese women. in the course of the assault, she did not have one oxygen inhaling more than the men climbers though she herself carried a bottle of oxygen. she did not lag behind the others.

at 12:30, they were about 50 to 60 metres from the world's highest peak. an almost perpendicular ice slope blocked their advance. the climbers had to make a 30 to 40 metres detour to the north, negotiated a rocky cliff and made a transversal westward.

about one o'clock in the afternoon, the party was still some way below the summit when the climbers beheld a wave-shaped ice slope.

the nine male and female chinese climbers continued their difficult assault for another hour and more and finally crowded onto the top of the world -- the summit of the qomolangma feng about one metre wide and a dozen metres long -- at 14:30 hours peking time.

looking down eastward, with a sea of mountain tops under their feet, the climbers seemed to visualize their comrades-in-arms at the base camp and the people of the whole country hailing the success. filled with victorious joy and pride, the climbers forgot about their fatigue and cooperated in planting the three-metre high red metal surveying pole and then unfurled the bright five-star red flag. then they posed for photographs and film shooting. some looked for rock specimens, others collected ice and snow samples, and still others measured the thickness of the snow, according to plan. in order to do the telemetry-system electrocardiography well, phanthog lay down quietly for six to seven minutes on the one-metre-wide ice and snow on the top of the world. they stayed for about 70 minutes at a stretch, and no one had one oxygen inhaling.

at this time the base camp was resounded with cheers of "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" and the beating of drums and gongs and the cracking of fireworks. happy and excited, people hailed the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the fruitful achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the tremendous success of conquering the summit of the qomolangma feng.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Canadian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 4, 1975)

chinese ambassador chang wen-chin, on behalf of the chinese government, presented a colour documentary film to canadian prime minister pierre trudeau at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening. the film is entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from canada" which recorded prime minister trudeau's visit to china in 1973.

after the showing of the film, a dinner was given by the chinese ambassador in honour of prime minister and mrs. trudeau.

present on the occasion were charles caccia, member of parliament, maurice leclair, secretary of the ministry of state for science and technology, ivan head, special adviser to the prime minister, arthur andrew and michel dupuy, assistant under-secretaries of state for external affairs and other members of trudeau's party during his visit to china.

counsellors of the chinese embassy wang chu-liang and chang ying, and military attache sun chi-wan were also present.

CHINA AND CHILE

Keng Piao Meets Delegation of Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, recently met and feted the delegation of the revolutionary communist party of chile headed by jorge palacios, member of the secretariat and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chilean revolutionary communist party.

shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, was present on the occasion.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, kwangchow, kueilin, nanning, linhsien county and shashihyu production brigade. the delegation has left china.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the constitution day of denmark.

present were chinese foreign trade minister li chiang, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and leading members of departments concerned liang chang-wu, yang keng, huang shu-tse, wang lei and wu chung-chao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese School Athletics Team Leaves for France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

the chinese school athletics team (boys and girls) with shih tao as leader and wu kung-chun as deputy leader left here for france by plane yesterday to participate in the world school athletics meeting in poitiers.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Guests Leave Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

martin rekangalt, secretary of state for foreign affairs and co-operation of the republic of gabon, and his party of nine left here for pyongyang by air today.

the gabonese guests arrived in peking on june 1 on their way to the democratic people's republic of korea. during their stay in peking, chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met with and gave a banquet for martin rekangalt and his party.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

President Dawda K. Jawara of Republic of Gambia to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

his excellency dawda k. jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, will pay a state visit to the people's republic of china starting june 11 at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Hsiao Fang-chou Leaves Peking for Cologne

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and director of the chinese exhibition in the federal republic of germany, left here for cologne by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and hans-albrecht schraepler, counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy here.

German Communist Party (M-L) Delegation Leaves
Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

the german communist party (marxist-leninist) delegation led by chairman ernst aust wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

seeing the delegation off at the airport was chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, tientsin and huihsien county in honan province, central china.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Mother of Jamaican Prime Minister Leaves
China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

madame edna manley, mother of prime minister michael manley of jamaica, and dr. douglas manley in her party left here for home by air yesterday afternoon at the end of their friendly visit to china.

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, saw them off at the airport.

professor michael smith, who was also in her party, left on june 2.

during their stay in china, the jamaican guests visited industrial, farming and educational units and museums and viewed sites of historical interest in peking, tatung, sian, nanking, soochow, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Cargo Checkers Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

a friendship delegation of japanese cargo checkers arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ocean shipping tally company.

leader of the delegation is saburo konuma, chairman of the board of the all nippon checkers corporation, and deputy leader is mamoru hino, vice-chairman of the board of the japan cargo tally corporation.

Japanese Visiting Group for Japan-China Friendship Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

the japanese visiting group for japan-china friendship ended its friendly visit in peking and left here for southern parts of china before going home. the group includes takeo ito, masa ozawa, taketo makinouchi, kyoko asanuma, kei hoashi, mitoko kanba, kazuo ichien and their party.

seeing them off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their sojourn in peking, the japanese guests met with their old friends, visited a kindergarten and educational, agricultural and medical units and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

Japanese Table Tennis Player Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

hsu yin-sheng, a leading member of the chinese table tennis association, gave a reception here this evening to welcome japanese table tennis player kimiyo kurimoto (kimiyo matsuzaki), who arrived here by air yesterday on a visit to china as guest of the host association.

present on the occasion were chinese table tennis players chiu chung-hui, sun mei-ying and lin hui-ching. the players of the two countries had a cordial conversation and renewed their friendship.

Japanese Exhibition Opens in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 4, 1975)

a japanese electronics industry and calculating and measuring instruments exhibition opened at the shanghai exhibition centre here today.

present at the opening ceremony were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, liu yin, vice-minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building, wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, hu jui-lin, leading member of the shanghai branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wu shu-tung, a deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, as well as several hundred local people.

present were aiichiro fujiyama and kazutsura kawase, president and vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, toshinori matsui, head of the exhibition group, and shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy in china, as well as other japanese friends on the exhibition group.

on display were tele-communications machines, electronic computers and their related equipment, radio equipment, electronic spare parts and their manufacturing machines and calculating and measuring instruments.

head of the exhibition group toshinori matsui spoke at the opening ceremony. he said that the japan-china relations have been constantly promoted thanks to the interchanges between the people and the conclusion of various agreements between the governments. "we sincerely hope that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty will be concluded as early as possible on the basis of the various principles of the japan-china joint statement so as to lay a solid foundation for the friendly relations between japan and china lasting from generation to generation," he said.

hu jui-lin hailed the opening of the exhibition in shanghai. he said: "we are happy to learn that the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and other japanese friendly organizations and

personages of various circles are making positive efforts for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and for an early conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the joint statement between the two governments." he expressed the belief that with their joint efforts, the people of the two countries would surely sweep away various obstacles and consolidate and develop the good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

after vice-chairman feng kuo-chu cut the ribbon, chinese and japanese friends viewed the exhibition.

the shanghai branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade and president aiichiro fujiyama and head of the exhibition group toshinori matsui gave receptions yesterday and this evening respectively on the occasion of the opening of the japanese exhibition.

Japanese Friendship Delegation on Housing Construction Leaves Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

a japanese friendship delegation on housing construction led by ken ichiura with shigehiko nagamatsu as its deputy leader and secretary general wound up its visit in peking and left here for hangchow by plane today.

the delegation arrived here on may 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the architectural society of china. while in peking, it visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a university, housing estates, public buildings and ancient architectures.

Japan-China Friendship Wing Delegation from Nagasaki Prefecture Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

the japan-china friendship wing delegation composed of over one hundred people of all walks of life from nagasaki prefecture wound up its visit to peking and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation flew in here from shanghai on june 2. that afternoon chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang yun-sheng,

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met with kakehashi kumashi, leader of the delegation and deputy governor of the nagasaki prefecture, and other leading members of the delegation on separate occasions. they had cordial and friendly conversations. vice-chairman chia ting said, china and japan are friendly neighbours separated by only a strip of water. we warmly welcome our friends coming from the nagasaki prefecture which is the nearest place in japan to china. the visit of the delegation will further enhance the friendship between the peking municipality and the nagasaki prefecture and between the people of the two countries, he said. deputy governor kakehashi kumashi said: "we have come to china to enhance the friendship and understanding between the people of japan and china. we hold that the signing of a peace and friendship treaty should be a move forward on the basis of the 1972 joint statement between the governments of japan and china and must not be a retreat from it."

the japanese friends were warmly received in the chinese capital.

the peking municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet on june 2 to welcome all members of the delegation. guests and hosts drank toasts, wishing that the two peoples may live in friendship from generation to generation.

while in peking, the japanese friends toured the great wall and the palace museum, visited factories, a people's commune, universities and neighbourhood committees. they had extensive and friendly contacts with workers, commune members, students and residents.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Government Educational Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

members of the mexican government educational delegation led by victor bravo, secretary for public education, left here for home by air in groups today and yesterday at the end of their friendly visit to china.

chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, was among those seeing them off at the airport.

present was also mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, a department director of the foreign trade ministry, left here by air yesterday for bilateral meetings of joint trade committees with norway, denmark and italy.

seeing the delegation off at the airport was meng jen-na, a deputy department director of the foreign trade ministry.

torleir anda, norwegian ambassador to china, lo prinzi, minister-counsellor of the italian embassy, and bjarne bladjerg, secretary of the danish embassy, were present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippines Trade and Manufacturing Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

a trade and manufacturing delegation from the philippines with emilio abello as leader and jaime zobel as deputy leader arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan.

Philippine Trade and Manufacturing Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the philippine trade and manufacturing delegation with emilio abello as leader and jaime zobel as deputy leader.

present were hsi yeh-sheng, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the

china council for the promotion of international trade.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and the philippines. chairman wang yao-ting and delegation leader emilio abello toasted the steady development of the friendly interchanges between the two peoples and the trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Rwanda Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met with rwanda new ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse here this evening.

present on the occasion were lo hsu and liu hua, deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Trade Unions Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 5, 1975)

the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions led by oudeh kasis, member of the executive committee of the federation and secretary of cultural and publishing affairs, wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for wuhsi by train this afternoon.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on june 2. vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal trade union council shen han gave a banquet for the delegation. the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai no. 3 machine tools plant, a rural people's commune, a hospital, a workers' housing estate and a children's palace, and was warmly welcomed. in the shanghai no. 3 machine tools plant, the distinguished guests had a discussion with leading members of the plant revolutionary committee and trade union organization and inquired about the development of the plant, its trade

union work and the workers' university run by the plant to train worker-technicians. delegation leader oudeh kasis praised the plant's successes achieved under the guidance of the principle of independence and self-reliance.

vice-chairman shen han was present at the airport upon the arrival and departure of the delegation.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for UNDP Governing Council Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1975)

wang tzu-chuan, representative, tsao kuei-pin, deputy representative, and three others on the chinese delegation to the 20th session of the governing council of the united nations development programme, left peking for geneva today.

deputy representatives chang ping-chien and cheng yu-kuei of the delegation are already abroad.

they were seen off at the airport by pu ming, a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Statesman Receives Chinese Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 3, 1975)

gonzalo barrios, president of the national congress of the republic of venezuela, received hao liang, leader, ting hsueh-sung, deputy leader, and leading artists of the visiting chinese performing arts troupe at congress today.

nieh kung-cheng, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela was present on the occasion.

venezuelan congressman luis esteban rey, who visited china last year together with president barrios, was also present.

president barrios expressed welcome to the chinese troupe and wished the chinese artists success in their performances. happily recalling his trip to china, he said that "all the people in venezuela are friends of the chinese people and they pay great attention to the efforts and determination of the chinese people to develop their economy and culture".

hao liang thanked the president for his kind words and his efforts to promote the friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples. on behalf of the troupe, hao liang presented souvenirs to the president.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Venezuela Gives Reception for Chinese Arts Troupe's Performance

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 3, 1975)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela nieh kung-cheng gave a reception here this evening for the visit of the chinese performing arts troupe in this country.

the reception was attended by diaz gonzalez, director of international policy of the foreign ministry; jesus alberto fernandez, director of the foreign trade institute of venezuela; rafael pizani, president of the national education commission of the presidential palace as well as prominent figures of the venezuelan press and literary and arts circles.

the minister of the interior, the minister of state for the information, the minister of health and social assistance and the rector of the central university of venezuela presented four baskets of flowers to the troupe.

wu tien-teh, president of the overseas chinese association and other overseas chinese representatives here were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also attended the reception.

host and guests had a cordial and friendly chat at the reception which was permeated by a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Arts Troupe Performs in Venezuelan
State of Aragua

(NANA-English Caracas, Jun. 3, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe gave five shows in maracay, capital of aragua state of venezuela, from may 28 to june 2 to the warm welcome of the local people.

among the audience were leopoldo sequeda, acting governor of aragua state, and ramon narvaez, president of the maracay municipal council.

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and many overseas chinese in the city saw the performances.

the venezuelan friends showed special appreciation of "the triumphant return of the fishermen", a piece played with various chinese national instruments. the audience responded enthusiastically when hu tien-chuan rendered the venezuelan song, "plainsman's ballad", with sheng, an ancient chinese musical instrument. also highly appraised were yin cheng-chung's piano solos, "the heroic death of hung chang-ching" and "breezes of torbes", a venezuelan piece.

at noon on june 1, the chinese troupe gave a performance special for children and mothers. the packed house burst into prolonged cheers when soprano chu feng-po sang a south china folk song "the jasmine" and the well known venezuelan song "soul of plain". the audience was also deeply impressed by the "victory drum dance" presented by wang hsin-peng, li min and others, which conveys the chinese people's elation as they celebrate victory.

at the end of the show, roberto marin, director of the "aragua philharmonic chorus", presented the chinese troupe with a venezuelan national musical instrument. the troupe leader, hao liang, reciprocated them with chinese bamboo flutes in the name of his company.

on the same day, the local paper "el imparcial" devoted three pages to the performances of the chinese troupe, praising the "real arts brought by the chinese cultural envoys".

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Charge d'Affaires A. I. Tran Binh Gives Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the sixth anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

present at the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of various general departments of the chinese people's liberation army, government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang shang-jung, wei po-ting, chang ju-kuang, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, kuo li, kuo lu, yu mei, chao cheng-hung, mu ching, chai tse-min, liu hsi-chang, chou jung-kuo and fu yu-fang, and chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh.

present were also nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

the documentary film the "liberation of da nang" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Amity Association President Meets and Fetes Yugoslav Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

president chai tse-min of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening the yugoslav trade union delegation led by spiljak mika, president of the council of the confederation of trade unions of yugoslavia. he had a friendly conversation with the guests.

present on the occasion were mrs. drulovic, wife of the yugoslav ambassador to china, and milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy here, and his wife.

present were also vice-president yang chi of the host association, and vice-chairman tsao hsien-po of the peking municipal trade union council and others.

on its way home after a visit to viet nam, the delegation came to china for a visit at the invitation of the host association and will leave here for home on june 6.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Education
Meets Educational Delegation of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the chinese ministry of education, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the educational delegation of zaire led by wembi kakese, pro-rector of the national university of zaire (unaza).

present at the dinner was zaire ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda.

speaking at the dinner which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, li chi and wembi kakese expressed hope for the constant development of the friendship between the people and educational workers of the two countries.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY

Comment on the Legalist Line Upholding Centralization of Authority and Unification of the Country

by

T'ien Shih-yüan (田师源)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1975)

"Things are done in all parts of the country, but the power rests with the center." ("Wielding Power, Han Fei Tzu") This is an important principle advanced by Han Fei, representative of the pre-Ch'in Legalists, for the founding of a unified country of centralized power by the newly emerging landlord class--a principle based on the historical experience of the two-line struggle between restoration and counter-restoration and between division and unification during the Warring States period. It was under the guidance of this principle that Ch'in Shih Huang unified China and substituted on the vast expanse of the country the prefectural and county system based on centralization of authority for the system of granting fiefs that resulted in division of the country, thereby founding the first unified feudal country of centralized power in China. After the country's political, economic and cultural systems were unified and the prolonged state of division and secession was ended, a situation of unity and stability never before witnessed appeared, accompanied by the victorious won in the just war against the intrusion by the slave-owners of the Huns. This not only consolidated and strengthened the regime of the newly emerging landlord class at that time and considerably promoted the political, economic and cultural development of the feudal country but also exerted far-reaching effects on the further formation and development of a multi-national, unitary state in our country in the future.

Over two-thirds of the history of the more than 2,000 years since national unification was achieved by the Ch'in Dynasty was marked by unity

of the national soil, with successive feudal dynasties in the main adopting the prefectural and county system of centralized power. This fact shows that the prefectural and county system of centralized power instituted by Ch'in Shih Huang conformed to the demands of historical development. As Wang Fu-chih, the noted Legalist of the early Ch'ing Dynasty, pointed out: "The prefectural and county system has been in force for two thousand years without being changed in any way. Both then and now people have been content with it. This has been a general trend, there being no other explanation!" ("Read the General History," Vol. I)

Although unification had been the main current of history since Ch'in, at the early stage of feudal society restorationist forces of the slave-owners still existed, and later there were the feudal secessionist forces represented by the powerful landlords, which, as a reactionary adverse current, not only existed for a long time but were at times extremely rampant. For this reason, the struggle over whether to safeguard national unification and persist in the system of centralization of authority or to promote division and regression and advocate the restoration of the system of granting fiefs was still very acute. In this struggle between the two lines, some progressive statesmen and thinkers who honored the Legalist school and opposed the Confucian school criticized the reactionary Confucian fallacies calling for division and secession and further elucidated the principle of power centralization--"Things are done in all parts of the country, but power rests with the center." The historical experience in this respect deserves to be seriously studied by us.

First, the Legalist representatives held that all political powers with a bearing on the overall national interests must be centralized in the center, in the hands of the supreme representative of the central political organs, and that political organs of various departments and regions could operate only under the unified command of the central government. That was why Han Fei said, "When the sage holds the reins of power, people from all parts of the country will come to serve him." He was of the view that provided that big powers were held by the central government, letting all parts of the country play their roles "to the best of their ability" would bring about a unified and stable situation in which people above and below "will find their proper places" and "all people will submit to one ruler." ("On Wielding Power, Han Fei Tzu") He also pointed out that big powers such as making major policies, allocating financial resources, promulgating laws and decrees, granting favors, and appointing important officials must be "monopolized" by the supreme representative of the central government and in no way could be decentralized or held by someone other than him. ("The Way of the Ruler, Han Fei Tzu") These important ideas of the pre-Ch'in Legalists were basically realized in the government of centralized power founded by Ch'in Shih Huang, and later on, were vigorously developed by many Legalist representatives. They insisted that the central authority should be to the local authorities "what the body is to the arms and what the arms are to the fingers." (Chia I, "The Policy of Governing a State in Peace") They insisted that the central government should be "powerful" and its "decrees and bans should be observed" by the local authorities, that under no circumstances should the political organs of various departments and regions be allowed to grow into independent kingdoms.

The Confucian reactionaries, who stood for splittist and regressive forces, inheriting the mantle of Confucius and Mencius in calling for restoration of the old order, made every effort to praise the system of granting fiefs which led to the creation of independent kingdoms everywhere during the period of the slave system, and frantically attacked the prefectural and county system of centralized power. In their eyes, "benevolent government" could be attained only when a unified country was divided into many independent kingdoms with the princes, big and small, ruling in their own domains. Proceeding from this reactionary viewpoint, they madly attacked Ch'in Shih Huang for abolishing the system of granting fiefs and setting up the prefectural and county system. They accused him of "being ungrateful to his predecessors" and condemned the prefectural and county system because it would surely "lead to the downfall of the state like Ch'in." (Lu Chi, "On the Five Classes of Princess")

Waging tit for tat, the Legalist representatives strongly refuted the Confucian fallacies. They proved with irrefutable facts that those principalities exercising regional sovereignty that appeared in history mostly relied on their power to subvert the central government and sabotage national unification, doing considerable harm to society. In general, they used the evolutionary conception of history to prove that the replacement of the system of granting fiefs based on division by the prefectural and county system based on centralization of authority was an inexorable trend conforming to historical development, thereby highly affirming Ch'in Shih Huang's historical feat in abolishing fiefs and setting up prefectures and counties, and praising him as "the emperor of all times," "the first to do good to the empire." (Liu Tsung-yüan: "On Feudalism"; Li Chih: "Biographies Over the Ages, Hidden Books") The basic differences between the Confucian and Legalist schools over the assessment of Ch'in Shih Huang represented the opposition between two lines--one for reform and progress and the other for sticking to the old and returning to the past, as well as a struggle between the line upholding centralization of authority and unification of the country and that favoring a split and secession and undermining national unification.

Second, in order to uphold centralization of authority and national unification, the Legalist representatives attached immense importance to the centralization of military power in the feudal country. In their views, the army must be controlled by the central government and must be made to "obey orders without question." ("Strategy, Book of Lord Shang") They contended that "soldiers must not have private friends" ("Cherishing the Minister, Han Fei Tzu") and must not be allowed to turn the army into a private tool or to form regional military forces challenging the central authority.

But the Confucian representatives said that by allowing local princes to have independent military forces it would be possible to effectively suppress the peasant uprisings, thereby having the effects of "assisting" and "defending" the royal house. (Ts'ao Chiung: "On Six Generations") In refuting the Confucian fallacies, the Legalist representatives cited the history of rebellions by the secessionist princes over the past generations to prove that allowing the local princes to possess

independent military forces, so far from having the effects of "assisting" and "defending" the central regime, was the source of chaos caused by secessionist attempts. Analyzing the causes of the chaotic fighting brought about by the secessionist attempts by the frontier forts since mid-T'ang Dynasty, Liu Tsung-yüan pointed out: "The fault does not rest with the administrative division but with the military power." ("On Feudalism") That is to say, having the prefectural and county system based on centralization of authority alone was not enough to guarantee national unification; it was also necessary to insist on centralization of military power. One of the main objectives of the "Yungchen reform" initiated by Liu Tsung-yüan, Wang Shu-wen and others was to deprive the eunchs and the local frontier forts which colluded with the eunchs of their military power, thereby concentrating military power in the hands of the central government. However, under the joint counter-offensive by the splittist and regressive forces, their reform failed. Later, drawing on the historical lessons from the secessionist frontier forts after mid-T'ang, Chao K'uang-yin, the first emperor of Sung, took the measure of "getting back the military power" immediately after his seizure of power. On the assessment of Chao K'uang-yin's policy of "getting back the military power," basic differences also existed between the Confucian and Legalist schools. Chu Hsi believed "getting back the military power" to be the cause of the situation in which "the chou and prefectures became increasingly impoverished and weak with passing day." ("Chu Tzu's Sayings," Vol. 128) He thought that "a firm foundation of the country can be laid" only by allowing the lcoal princes to possess independent military, political and financial power. (Ibid., Vol. 108) Giving tit for tat, the Legalist representative Ch'en Liang pointed out: "During the Five Dynasties, the handle of military and financial powers was held by the local forces, and it was Emperor I-tsu (meaning Chao K'uang-yin) who had these powers returned to the central government and only then did the chaos stop." ("Lungch'uan Collection," Vol. I) He regarded "getting back the military power" as a basic policy for "quelling the rebellions."

Third, the Legalist representatives also took the view that, to uphold centralization of authority and unification of the country, it was necessary to attack the privileged forces of the aristocracy. They believed that the nobles who had "hereditary" privileges invariably "indulged in a dissipated and luxurious life" by virtue of the "natural honor" of their family standings and became more and more corrupt and decadent. (Li Pai-yao's Sayings, see "Record of Important Events of T'ang," Vol. 46) They saw that the big aristocrat landlords having hereditary privileges and titles were often the destruction forces weakening the central authority and causing secessionist wars. For instance, the fighting among the secessionist warlords in the last year of Eastern Han was caused by the local secessionist forces, "with every one of them wanting to be king, duke or marquis." ("Biography of Wang Ts'an," Records of Three Kingdoms) The splittist phase that lasted for nearly 300 years after Western Tsin was connected with the spread of the "hereditary" privileges caused by the fact that the system of granting fiefs "was left unchanged" at that time. (Liu Tsung-yüan, "On Feudalism") The secessionist phase of the frontier forts since mid-T'ang was formed against the backdrop of the inflated privileged forces of the powerful aristocrats and landlords. At that time, "the poor were dying of

hunger, and yet no one paid any attention to them; the rich were getting more arrogant, and yet no one interfered with them." (Liu Tsung-yüan, "Reply to Yüan Jao-chou on Political Theory") By relying on these rich and powerful families, the frontier forts in various areas built up independent regimes covering several or more than ten chou, leading to the division of the country and war and bringing untold hardships to the people.

This led the Legalist representatives to the conclusion: the unification and stability of the feudal country could be consolidated only by attacking the privileged forces of the powerful aristocrats. Hsün K'uang had pointed out long before: The "hereditary" system under which "if the ancestors were men of virtue, the offspring would surely become prominent" would inevitably lead to chaos in the country. ("Men of Virtue, Hsün Tzu") Therefore, he called for "giving the status of commoner" to "children of kings, dukes and senior officials" who could not carry out the line of the newly emerging landlord class, and for promoting talented "children of commoners" to the posts of "prime ministers and high ranking officials." ("The Kingly System, Hsün Tzu) And Han Fei further set forth the principle that "prime ministers should be selected from the districts and good generals should come from the rank and file." ("Prominence of Learning, Han Fei Tzu") Moreover, high-ranking officials promoted from the lower level should also be prevented from becoming new splittist forces having special privileges. In succeeding generations Legalists and representatives of people who honored the Legalist school and opposed the Confucian school mostly inherited these ideas. For instance, Liu Tsung-yüan pointed out: The "rich," "close" and "old" who were stupid and obstinate should be replaced by the "lowly," "distant" and "new" who were "wise and worthy." He believed that this was a basic principle for guaranteeing national unification and stability. ("On the Six Evils")

An opposite stand was taken by the representatives of the Confucian school. Meng K'o advocated: "It is not difficult to be in politics provided you don't offend the powerful families." (Li Lou Part I, Mencius) The hereditary rights of the slave-owning nobles, which he defended, constituted the real content of their so-called "rule by propriety" and "government by virtue." Later, disciples of Confucius and Mencius regarded this as the theoretical basis for defending the prerogatives of the big feudal landlords and aristocrats. When attacking the "Yungchen reform," Han Yü condemned the reform activities of Liu Tsung-yüan and others directed at the privileged class, saying that "small men are trying to steal the handle of the state." He wildly shouted that "vulgar men should not be allowed to exercise the mandate of Heaven." ("On Yungchen") In his view, the political power of the state could only be held and divided among the "hereditary officials," eunchs and governors of frontier forts with special rights, without interference from the reformers of the common landlords.

The privileged class position of the big aristocrat landlords with fiefs and hereditary prerogatives determined their tendency toward division and secession. The Confucian reactionaries who called for dismemberment and secession were the spokesmen of such big aristocrat landlords. As the first representatives of the newly emerging landlord class, the Legalists realized that only by building a unified regime of centralized

power would it be possible to deprive the slave-owning nobles of their fiefs and special herditary rights and to prevent and suppress their restorationist activities. At that time, the struggle of the newly emerging landlord class to uphold centralization of authority and national unification was part of the anti-restoration struggle as a whole. Later, principally as the representatives of the strata with lower political and economic status within the landlord class, the Legalists, insisting on centralization of authority and defending national unification, directed their spearhead mainly at the splittist tendencies and political privileges of the powerful landlords. This was because, only by upholding the system of centralization of authority and opposing the prerogatives of the powerful landlords could the lower strata of the landlord class have the opportunity to participate in the administration of the state and to carry out a political line that reflected their aspirations. Of course, as political representatives of the exploiting class, they could not really oppose the system of gradation and special privileges of the exploiting class. Actually, they substituted the special privileges of their own political group for the special privileges enjoyed by another political group.

As a political form, the system of centralization of authority served a given economic base and had definite class content. The feudal system of centralization of authority in Chinese history had played a progressive historical role in enabling the state to free itself from dismemberment and chaos, in preserving its independence and in developing its economy and culture. Yet, after all, it was a political form of dictatorship the landlords class exercised over the peasant class, and following the development of history, its own contradictions and reactionary character became more and more apparent. In the later periods, some progressive thinkers who honored the Legalist school and opposed the Confucian school had already perceived this. For instance, Ku Yen-wu of late Ming and early Ch'ing saw the trends whereby "feudalism (referring to the system of granting fiefs) had to be turned into the prefectural and county system, and the defects of the prefectural and county system would undo this system." He listed the various defects of the feudal system of centralization of authority without seeing the ways to get rid of them. Rather, he set forth the regressive view that "feudalism (granting fiefs) resided in the system of prefectures and counties." ("T'inglin Literary Collection," Vol. I) This was because he took the stand of the declining landlord class and could not see any real way out. He did not see that the old system of centralization of authority would surely be replaced by a system of centralization of authority with new class content, and this was an inexorable law of historical development.

Lenin pointed out: "Like Marx, Engels proceeded from the viewpoint of the proletariat and proletarian revolution in upholding democratic centralism, a unified and indivisible republic." ("The State and Revolution") Today, our country, based on the Marxist basic principles concerning construction of proletarian power, has instituted a system of democratic centralism of proletarian dictatorship, and under the unified and centralized leadership of the central government, has given full play to the local initiative. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, our

country is unified and united. And such political, economic, military and cultural unification is something unseen in any previous period. "The phase of national division and chaos the people detested has gone for good."

Numerous historical experiences tell us that reactionaries always want to restore the old order, calling for returning to the past and dividing the country. None of them--from Confucius to Chiang Kai-shek--is an exception. In the history of our Party, various chieftains of the opportunist lines, from Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Chang Kuo-t'ao to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, have been fanatic splittists. Picking up the junk of the past Confucian reactionaries who called for division, Lin Piao attacked our democratic centralism of proletarian dictatorship as "following the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang." This fully exposed his wolfish ambition in vainly attempting to destroy the centralized and unified leadership of our Party Central Committee, in creating a split and restoring the old order. However, the country is united, the people are united, and all the nationalities in the country are united. This is an irresistible historical current. The vast numbers of our Party members and people "want unity, not a split." And that is why the conspiracies of all class enemies attempting to bring about a split will always end in ignominious defeat.

* * *

THREE MAJOR DISTINCTIONS

Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Gradually Narrow Down the Three Big Differences

by

Ch'i Li (齐力) and Shih Hsüeh-ch'ing (史学青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1975)

To study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question to acquire a clear understanding of the differences still existing between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and manual work in the historical period of socialism and the process of creation, development and natural extinction of these three big differences in the history of human society, and to see clearly that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to narrow or strengthen these three big differences is from beginning to a problem of struggle between two lines, thus assuming a correct attitude to the three big differences--this is of important realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance in studying well the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in preventing the restoration of capitalism in building socialism and in realizing the great goal of communism.

Marxism holds that any thing follows a process of creation, development and extinction. This is true of the three big differences. Generated at a certain stage of development of human history, they will also naturally disappear at a certain stage of development of human history.

Engels pointed out: "The law of division of labor is the base of class division." For a fairly long period in the primitive society, due to the low level of productivity, people could only act in cooperation and work together. What they got from labor was just enough to keep themselves alive. There was no surplus output left. People led a primitive communist life. There was neither division of labor nor class division. Of course, there were no three big differences. In the later stages of primitive society, with the development of productive forces and an increase in labor productivity, there came in the transition from primitive collecting and hunting to agriculture and stock-raising the first major division of labor in human society, i.e., the separation of animal husbandry from agriculture. Later, with the appearance of such handicrafts as weaving and spinning, pottery-making, primitive brass-smelting, etc., a part of people were required to specially take up handicraft labor. So there came another separation of handicrafts from agriculture, giving rise to a second major division of labor in society.

Handicrafts required some production bases of their own. The exchange of products formed some areas of concentration and distribution. In the final stage of the primitive society the earliest town came into being and difference appeared between town and country. Social division of labor

stepped up the development of productive forces, creating more surplus products than were formerly possible. As a result, a system of private ownership was gradually brought about, antagonism appeared between the exploiting class and the exploited class, and the slave state as a tool of class rule was built in human society. Slave-owners, big merchants and loan sharks controlled cities and exploited villages. There appeared antagonism between town and country.

From this, it can be seen that the difference between town and country was a product of the development of social productive forces at a certain stage, representing a progress of social development at that time.

The division of labor between mental and manual laborers is tied up with the development of productive forces. At the last stage of primitive society, mental labor was still in its budding stage and was combined with manual labor. After the beginning of the slave society, with a raised level in the development of productive forces and labor productivity, relatively plentiful surplus products were provided. This enabled a minority of people to maintain their livelihood without taking a direct part in manual labor. The slave-owners and their intellectuals expropriated the labor of the slaves devoted themselves to the management of the affairs of the slave state and cultural, scientific and artistic activities. Thus, there appeared separation and antagonism between mental and manual labor.

The differences and antagonism between town and country and between mental and manual labor were engendered at the last stage of primitive society and the early stage of the slave society. Up to the time of feudal society, with the productive forces further developed and the contradictions intensified between the landlord class and the peasant class, such antagonism was further developed and extended. After the establishment of the capitalist system, the bourgeoisie pushed the antagonism to a peak between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and manual labor in order to strengthen and maintain their reactionary rule. The bourgeoisie ruthlessly plundered and exploited the rural peasants. This accelerated the class division among peasants and intensified the sharp antagonism between town and country. They also kept a number of spiritual aristocrats devoted to serving their reactionary rule, thus bringing the antagonism between mental and manual labor to its peak. In the form of law, the bourgeoisie institutionalized and made sacred the system of private ownership and the three big antagonisms as a means to rule and enslave the proletariat and the laboring people. However, the dialectics was irresistible. The capitalist system deepened the sharp antagonism between town and country, between workers and peasants, and between mental and manual labor and seriously hampered the development of social productive forces. This gave rise to an irreconcilable contradiction between the bourgeoisie on the one hand and the broad masses of laboring people on the other. In paving the way for its own extinction, the bourgeoisie provided the material prerequisite to the elimination of these antagonisms. With the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the dictatorship of the proletariat was established. The system of private ownership of means of production was abolished. The socialist system of public ownership of means of production was established. The economic foundation of these antagonisms was fundamentally wiped out.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution and the gradual development of social productive forces, people's communist consciousness has been gradually raised. This will gradually narrow and even ultimately eliminate the three big differences and eliminate classes as conditions become ripe. This is an objective law independent of one's will.

After seizure of political power by the proletariat, the system of public ownership of means of production was established. Basically eliminated was the situation in which the cities exploited villages, industry exploited agriculture, mental labor exploited ruled manual labor. This shows the superiority of the socialist system. But there still exist three big differences. These differences find their main expressions in industry being mainly owned by the whole people and agriculture mainly collectively-owned by the laboring masses. Industry is more advanced than agriculture and the city more modernized than the village. In material and cultural life, there is also a difference between town and country. Mental workers are still placed in superior position compared with manual laborers. The cultural level of the manual laborers at present is generally relatively low. These differences are inevitable in the historical period of socialism.

Marx pointed out: Socialist society "has just emerged out of capitalist society and is thus in every aspect economically, morally and intellectually still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." This important instruction of Marx's profoundly exposes the historical roots of the three big differences still existing in the historical stage of socialism.

The establishment of the socialist system has carved out a broad path for the high-speed development of productive forces. But the socialist society built on the ruins of capitalism cannot possibly in a short time bring about a great development of social productive forces and a great increase in social wealth, to such an extent as to create material conditions for the elimination of the three big differences. At the present stage, there still exist in our country the two different socialist systems of public ownership--ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. Fundamentally speaking, this is decided by the different levels of development of productive forces in industry and agriculture. This is an economic factor behind the existence of differences between workers and peasants and between town and country in socialist society. Our country has established a powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, with socialist ideology guided by Marxism occupying a ruling position. Especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook have been criticized and the filth of the old society purged. The ideological consciousness of the broad masses of people is raised considerably.

However, the influence of international imperialism and revisionism still exists. So does the influence of the toppled exploiting class. All these are political and ideological factors underlying the existence of the three big differences and their possible expansion. The three big differences existing in the historical period of socialism and the idea of

bourgeois right reflecting these differences are the soil breeding the new bourgeoisie and are the hotbed for capitalist restoration.

Due to the existence of two different systems of public ownership, this determines that our country still practices the system of commodity exchange at present. Socialist commodity exchange is aimed at stimulating the development of industry and agriculture and satisfying the needs of the people. But the exchange of commodities is after all a product of the system of private ownership and a trace of the old society. Therefore, in cities, people would still exploit the rural need for industrial products and engage in speculation and profiteering. A part of people in the countryside seriously inclined to capitalism would collude with the capitalist forces in cities to engage in capitalist activities. If capitalism spread unchecked in town and country, it will inevitably cause the disruption of the worker-peasant alliance and the serious antagonism between town and country and the socialist economy will be in danger of disintegration. The bourgeois right already eliminated in the relations of production will also stage a comeback.

The personnel of state organs of our country and the intellectuals are mainly engaged in mental work. If, instead of doing collective productive labor, following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously transforming their world outlook and waging a struggle to combat revisionism and prevent revisionism in their minds, they take to a life of ease and pursue pleasure, divorce themselves from the worker-peasant masses, then, as things go on, they will possibly turn into bureaucrsts and revisionists and degenerate into new bourgeois elements.

If bourgeois right reflective of the three big differences is not gradually restricted and is allowed to widen unchecked, then a state of polarization is bound to appear. A small number of people will exploit bourgeois right and will by every conceivable means accumulate more and more commodities and money through various legal and many illegal channels, and the capitalist idea of amassing a fortune, getting rich and fighting for power and gain will run wild. Thus, among the Party members, workers, peasants and organ working personnel there will arise a small number of new bourgeois elements and upstarts betraying the proletariat and the laboring people. Economically, the upstarts will naturally demand political privileges. Their political agents will intrigue and conspire, usurp Party leadership and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and stage an overall capitalist comeback. "Therefore, it would be quite easy to practice the capitalist system once Lin Piao and the like come to power."

After the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade group came to power, the Soviet Union, the first socialist state pushed in an overall manner the revisionist line, extending bourgeois right and promoting "material incentives" and "profits in command" in industry. In agriculture, it promoted capitalist free operation and disintegrated the socialist economy. Among mental workers, they promoted high wages, high allowance levels and high rates for writers' contributions. The result was that the wages of some mental workers were 100 times or even several hundred times those of their manual

counterparts. A new bourgeois privileged section was formed. This led to the overall restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. This historical lesson is an extremely profound one.

History and realities tell us that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restrict and narrow the three big differences or strengthen and widen the three big differences--this is a struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line.

Marxists have all along held that to eliminate classes and realize communism, we must gradually restrict, narrow and eliminate the three big differences under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out: "To completely eliminate classes, we must not only overthrow the exploiters, i.e., the landlords and capitalists, and abolish their system of ownership but also abolish any system of private ownership of means of production and eliminate the differences between town and country and between mental and manual workers."

Our great leader Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and the dictatorship of our proletariat. He formulated our Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and put forward a series of guidelines and policies to gradually narrow and ultimately eliminate the three big differences. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee proposed that the whole Party take up agriculture, and industry and other trades and lines must energetically support agriculture and gradually realize the modernization of agriculture. The broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers were called upon to follow the "May 7" road, and cadres to take up collective productive labor and the educated young people to head for mountainous and rural areas. Socialist revolution was to be launched in educational, health, cultural and other spheres to achieve the aim of making the laboring people knowledgeable and the intellectuals capable of labor. All these are revolutionary measures adopted to gradually narrow the three big differences. All of them are of major and far-reaching significance in criticizing the idea of bourgeois right, gradually narrowing the three big differences and "creating conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise."

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company, agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party, extremely hated the revolutionary measures of our proletariat for narrowing the three big differences and rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They tried by every means to consolidate, strengthen and widen the three big differences. They rabidly opposed the socialist revolution and advocated "four big freedoms" and "san-tzu i-pao." They openly ballyhooed, "Don't be afraid of capitalism spreading unchecked," in a vain attempt to disintegrate and wipe out the socialist economic base. They vehemently opposed placing proletarian politics in command and frantically advocated "material incentives" and "profits in command" to change the nature of state-run enterprises. They desperately opposed continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and vigorously peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their

strength are governed by others." They smeared up intellectuals' integration with workers and peasants and their rustication as "labor reform in disguise" and cadres' following the "May 7" road as "unemployment in disguise." They incited the cadres to divorce themselves from the masses of people and become officials and overlords. They lured the youth to follow the evil road of "studying to be an official" and to turn into new spiritual aristocrats. If things go on this way, the three big differences will inevitably be widened. There will appear a number of bureaucrats, revisionists and new bourgeois elements. The socialist state of our proletarian dictatorship will change in nature. Capitalism will stage an overall comeback.

Proletarian revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinction generally, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations." From the standpoint of the proletarian world outlook, this teaching of Marx's clearly points out the correct attitude of Communists toward the three big differences and the fundamental way of eliminating these differences.

The highest ideal of the proletariat is communism. Socialism is a lower phase of communism. Every victory of socialism is not the end of the revolution but its starting point. Great leader Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, a development of the Marxist great doctrine on continued revolution, further clearly points out that to restrict, narrow and eliminate the three big differences is an important task of achieving the great goal of communism.

Touching on the conditions for realizing communism, Lenin pointed out, "It is neither the present labor productivity nor the existing mediocre persons." This tells us that to gradually narrow and ultimately eliminate the three big differences and realize communism, we must have a highly developed productive force and a high degree of communist consciousness.

To develop production at a high speed, we must thoroughly carry out the Party's general line, "Go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results," and persist in putting proletarian politics in command. We must call into full play the socialist activism of the masses of people, unfold in a penetrating way the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry and learn from Tachai in agriculture, and accelerate the pace of socialist construction. Along with the development of productive forces, we must constantly readjust the relations of production, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and prevent the restoration of bourgeois right already abolished in the system of ownership. Be it a system of ownership by the whole people or a system of collective ownership, leadership must be grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and the laboring people and cadre participation in labor and mass participation in management must be upheld, thereby

developing the comradely relations of unity in fighting, equality and mutual help among the people. Bourgeois right in distribution must be restricted. Thus, the socialist system of ownership will be consolidated and a stimulation given to the development of productive forces.

To raise people's communist consciousness, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, adhere to the Party's basic line, unfold a socialist educational movement in urban and rural areas, continuously wage class struggle in the superstructure, and unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, criticize the bourgeoisie, criticize revisionism and criticize the ideology of all exploiting classes, make a rupture with all old traditional concepts and foster the communist world outlook. We must make an educational revolution and strive to raise the cultural and scientific levels of the masses of people. We must persist in integrating the intellectuals with the workers and peasants and sending them to mountainous and rural areas, so as gradually to achieve the aim of making the laboring masses knowledgeable and the intellectuals capable of labor.

We must seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, energetically support and actively nurse socialist new things conducive to the gradual narrowing of the three big differences, and fight for the great goal of gradually narrowing and ultimately eliminating the three big differences and abolishing classes.

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POWER GENERATION

Central China County Builds Hydro-Electric Stations

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 6, 1975)

the chianghua yao autonomous county in central china's hunan province has built 228 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 17,700 kilowatts. a power network has been formed.

situated in the southern part of the province, the mountainous county is criss-crossed by rivers and streams. the people of yao nationality led by the people's government built the first hydro-electric power station in 1957 at the county seat, which provided electricity to nearby communes and production brigades. they started building more stations in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the fengho river, which traverses the county, often caused floods in the past. the people have since liberation built more than 30 dams in the river for irrigating fields and rafting timbers. during the cultural revolution, they built a bigger project including a 40-metre-high and 120-metre-wide reinforced concrete dam across the river, a 75-kilometre-long irrigation canal, and a power station with a capacity of 14,000 kilowatts.

living in the mountain over 1,000 metres above sea level, the yao people in what is now the chungho people's commune used to strike fire from flint and light torches for lighting generation after generation. they stood up after liberation and embarked on the collective road. they pooled their wisdom and efforts to build 14 power stations during the cultural revolution. now all production teams in the commune have water power stations. every family has electric lighting and a loudspeaker. timber-sawing and rice-husking have been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the growing power industry has helped solve the irrigation problem and promoted agriculture and forestry as well as the local industry. both grain output and gross industrial output of the county in 1974 was nearly twice that for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

MACHINERY

China Makes First Giant Hobbing Machine

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 6, 1975)

china's first heavy-duty hobbing machine capable of cutting gears with a diameter of eight metres was designed and built by workers of the shanghai no. 1 machine tool plant in mid-april this year. it is an important equipment for the metallurgical, mining, petroleum and machine-building industries.

the new hobbing machine consists of 11,286 parts. it is used to process spur, helical, herringbone and heavy cylindrical gears with diameters up to eight metres and a maximum module of 30. fitted with a finger-type gear-milling cutter, it can cut a 70-ton gear with a maximum module of 60.

when workers of the plant heard last december that a hobbing machine for making 6.3-metre gears was being ordered from abroad at a high price, they pasted up a big-character poster expressing their determination to turn out an 8-metre gear hobbing machine by their own efforts as a new contribution to the country's socialist construction. the plant party committee gave full support to the workers' proposal.

it normally took one month to design the major parts of the bed of a hobbing machine. emulating the revolutionary spirit of the workers and drawing on their wisdom, technicians of the plant completed the design in three days and nights. many workers worked day and night and even on holidays to build the machine.

the plant, which specialized mainly in small and medium-sized machine tools, was unable to produce large parts for heavy-duty and super-heavy duty machine tools. the workers put their heads together and effected technical innovations to make the equipment for processing the new hobbing machine.

many local factories lent a hand in the effort. scheduled to be trial-made by the end of this year, the machine was completed on april 16.

MOBILE STORE

Yak Caravan Serves Mountain Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 6, 1975)

a mobile store is bringing goods on yak's back to more than 4,000 herdsmen of yuku, mongolian, tibetan and han nationalities distributed over 2,000 square kilometres of snowy mountains and grasslands in northwest china's kansu province.

the traveling team has become one of the advanced units on the province's commercial front on account of its wholehearted service to the herdsmen living in tents and houses, who affectionally call it a "yak caravan".

in line with the policy of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies" put forward by chairman mao and basing themselves on animal husbandry conditions, workers of the mobile store provide the communes and production teams with stockbreeding supplies and the herdsmen with table salt, kerosene, tea and other daily necessities. as the pastoral communes deepened the movement to learn from tachai, pace-setting production brigade in china's socialist agriculture, and branched out into farming, the store brought in pushcarts, plough shares, forks and other means of production. it also supplied good strains of seed to the herdsmen and acquainted them with farming techniques and the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. all this helped to boost agricultural production.

while conducting its sales, the "yak caravan" purchases native products such as mushrooms and rhubarb, angelica polyclada and other medical herbs. this means support for the state and adds to the herdsmen's income.

the difficult tours have tempered the revolutionary will of the commercial workers and built up their wholehearted devotion to the people. when one of them, ho kuo-yao, found that three herdsmen families living far away had not come to the shopping centre as usual, he sent kerosene, tea and table salt to their tents in the evening after three hours of walk. when making rounds, the commercial workers do the same thing even for one family, and charge no fee for their trips.

WELFARE

Old Folk in China Enjoy Happy Life

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 6, 1975)

in the chinese countryside, widowed, childless or disabled old folk without relatives to stay with enjoy security in the autumn of their lives. some of them live in well-furnished homes for the aged, others in their own production units with the "five guarantees" -- food, clothing, medical care, housing and a proper burial -- supplied by the people's commune. this is in striking contrast to the old society which did nothing to provide for them.

a home for the aged in yungchiang people's commune on the outskirts of ningpo, east china's chekiang province, is located at a picturesque riverside. this home accommodates 29 old people whose average age is 76. the oldest is 103. the people's commune and its production brigades and teams set aside a certain amount of money from their public welfare funds for the home every year. five attendants look after the old folk who are often visited by cadres from commune, production brigades and teams and local peasants. the old people are housed in courtyards surrounded by trees and grass, where they take strolls and read or play chess.

a 79-year-old man named chen ah-san recalled that he was a farmhand for a landlord for dozens of years and was treated like a beast of burden, but still could not make ends meet. "after liberation, i began to lead a happy life. although i am unable to work now, i have enough to eat and wear, and receive pocket money every month from the commune. what a world of difference between the old society and the new exclamation"

this old man had six brothers and sisters, all of whom were either given away or sold, or died of illness or starvation in the old days.

many of the old people lost their families in the days before china's liberation due to disease or hunger. others had husbands and sons pressganged by the kuomintang reactionaries, only to die elsewhere later. still others, being utterly destitute, had to sell their own children.

most of the old people are in poor health because of the life of suffering they led. they receive medical treatment and meticulous care from commune's doctors and attendants of the home. many have regained their health.

one hundred and three years old granny hsia chiao-yun, remembered clearly the celebration of her one

hundredth birthday at a gathering held at the home when she was showered with congratulations by all present. she said, beaming with joy: "i have lived under all sorts of government, but the only good one is our socialist regime."

the old people warmly love chairman mao, socialism and pay attention to state affairs. some study chairman mao's works through radio broadcasts and have newspaper readings everyday. some are invited to give reports in class education to young people in nearby factories and schools, contrasting the bitterness of the past with their happiness today. 80-year-old chu sheng-hai has written and sang for commune members folk ballads in praise of the new society and chairman mao and denouncing the bad old days.

some of those who are experienced in farm production are asked to give opinions when production plans are made or important problems in production are being discussed. at times they go to inspect fields on their own. once, when an old man found the production team's alfalfa fields showing signs of a pest attack, he immediately reported to the team, which dealt with the matter promptly. during busy seasons, many grannies help look after children to free the working mothers from worry. the old folk have won the warm respect of the commune members for their enthusiasm.

NATIONAL GYMNASTIC COMPETITION

China Holds 1975 National Gymnastic Competition

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 5, 1975)

china's 1975 national gymnastic competition took place from may 25 to june 4 in the east china city of foochow.

more than 200 men and women gymnasts of 27 teams from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army were entered in the competition.

during the ten-day competition, the gymnasts and coaches conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory. they showed good sportsmanship, learning from each other for common progress, and put up a good performance. the participants dared to break with convention and to make creations. they not only performed compulsory movements well but executed many optional movements of a high degree of difficulty with flying colours.

workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to offer comments on the competition and the gymnasts made performance tours of grassroots units.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Australian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Donald Willesee

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met with australian foreign minister donald robert willesee and mrs. willesee in a hospital here this evening.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was present on the occasion.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and deputy department directors chang han-chih and liu hua of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet in Honor of Australian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of australian minister for foreign affairs donald robert willesee and madame willesee and their party.

present on the occasion were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and his wife and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy, and ian turner, leader of the visiting australian rosny children choir.

wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, chang han-chih, fu yu-fang, liu hua, kao shih-kun and sun so-chang were present.

foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and willesee spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between peoples of china and australia.

speaking of the current excellent international situation, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "the

great victories of the indochinese peoples further prove that the trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution is pressing forward irresistibly. the people of each country are determined to take the destiny of their country into their own hands. this is characteristic of our era. gone are the days when the superpowers could sway the destiny of the people of other countries at will. but the superpowers will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. they are intensifying their rivalry for domination of the world. their contention is bound to lead to war some day. this is the reason why the world is still very intranquil today. the asia-pacific region where we live is no exception. in particular, one superpower, taking advantage of the weakening and the strategic passivity of the other superpower, has sent its naval forces to the pacific and indian oceans to make a show of force and intimidate others, while at the same time flaunting the banner of the so-called asian collective security system. resorting to all sorts of tactics, it tries hard to squeeze into this region for the sole purpose of dominating the people here and carrying out expansion in its contention with the other superpower for world hegemony."

he pointed out: "it is only natural that china and australia, being both situated in the asia-pacific region, should be closely interested in the development of the situation in this region. in the sino-australian joint press communique of november 1973, both sides expressed their opposition to the seeking of hegemony in the asia-pacific region by any country or group of countries. this gave expression to both the desire of the chinese and australian peoples and the common will of the people in this region. the chinese government and people will make unswerving efforts together with australia and other friendly countries in this respect."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia in late 1972, the relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. the current visit of foreign minister willesee will provide us with an opportunity to exchange views on a broad range of international issues of common concern and discuss the further development of the relations between our two countries. this will help promote our bilateral relations and the friendship between our two peoples." "it is with full confidence that we look into the future of our bilateral relations," he concluded.

in his speech, foreign minister donald willesee said that the discussions between the foreign ministers of china and australia will not be confined to bilateral relations. he said: "we shall have much to discuss in the wider context of international and especially regional affairs. for some momentous developments have marked the last couple of years, in particular the ending of the conflicts

in indo-china. the australian government is optimistic about the prospects for peace, prosperity and progress in the region between us."

"i have great confidence," the foreign minister pointed out, "that we will, during our discussions here, lay the basis for a further growth in relations. our views on many issues may not be the same, but the prosperity of the part of the world in which we both live requires that all the countries in the region should seek to come to a better understanding of each other's views and each other's concerns. the australian labor government has pursued this objective since it took office, recognising every government in the region and seeking to establish habits of discussions with them all, not only about the particulars of bilateral relations, but about wider issues without an understanding of which the growth of bilateral relations may be inhibited." he expressed the belief that these discussions will enhance the development of bilateral relations.

foreign minister donald willesee reviewed the constant development of the friendly relations between the two countries, the rapid growth of trade and the exchange of visits by ministers of the two countries and by sporting, cultural, educational and other professional groups, since prime minister whitlam visited china in 1973. he said: "these demonstrate the well founded interest and concern for greater knowledge and better understanding which already exist between our two peoples. they give us high hopes for the future."

the australian minister for foreign affairs and his wife and their party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese foreign minister.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Feature Story: Visits to Cities on the Suez Canal

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 5, 1975)

the egyptian people and army are hard at work, defending their territory and rebuilding their homeland from the ruins of war. this can be seen from port said on the mediterranean to ismailia on lake timsha and the city of suez on the red sea.

during the several struggles against the foreign aggressors, the three cities received the baptism of war; each added a glorious chapter to egyptian history.

on june 5, 1967, through the shameless betrayal of

the soviet leading clique and with the connivance of the united states, the zionists were able to launch a sudden attack on egypt. part of the egyptian territory was occupied and cities on the suez canal were seriously damaged. more than 80 per cent of the buildings in suez and 30 per cent of those in port said were destroyed. while those in port tewfik and port fuad completely razed to the ground. in face of the savage attacks, most of the civilians, old and young, were forced to leave their homes and go to inner egypt. the young people, however, did not leave. they stood firm, and courageously took up arms in defence of the cities alongside the army. in the many difficulties their fighting spirit was tempered and they prepared themselves to meet and destroy the enemy. after six years, came the outbreak of october war, and the chance to recover their lost lands.

in the 1973 october war, the army and people of suez valiantly shed their blood and gave their lives to defend the city. on october 22, the israeli aggressors tore up the ceasefire agreement the moment it was signed and renewed their fierce attacks. under air cover they sent large numbers of troops and 80 tanks in an attempt to occupy the city, hoping to consolidate their position before negotiating with egypt. but, the army and people of suez, united as one, were immediately mobilized. they set up a city defence command, organized different kinds of fighting groups and repulsed the israeli aggressors' attacks, one after another.

on october 24, ten enemy tanks and 20 semi-track armoured vehicles penetrated the city proper. courageously the city's defenders engaged in bitter house-to-house fighting with the enemy in defence of every street and every building. at one critical moment, a fighter jumped onto an enemy tank and blew it up by hurling a hand grenade into the gun-turret. after several other tanks were destroyed, the enemy, turned and fled, more than 30 aggressors who had not been able to get away, were surrounded in a building and besieged until they raised the white flag. after many enemy attacks had been frustrated, they surrounded the city and tried to compel the defenders to surrender. that was in vain. in the most difficult time, president sadat twice sent messages to the army and people, ordering them to "go on fighting to the last man exclamation" the defenders vowed, "fight to the last and we will win exclamation" and "for our motherland's dignity, we prefer death to surrender exclamation" with the help of his comrades-in-arms, a brave 12-year-old boy, destroyed five enemy tanks with hand grenades. another boy, aged seven, on many occasions, carrying bullets in his helmet, made his way to the front. doctors and nurses selflessly cared for the wounded. one doctor, giving his blood for one transfusion after another, died of overwork. a common occurrence was for the people to offer their own rations of food and water to others.

for three whole months the city of suez was besieged by the enemy. through arduous and valiant struggle, the 17,000 army and civilian defenders finally defeated the israeli aggressors. the victory of the battle in defence of suez was regarded as a symbol of the egyptian people's struggle. in commendation of the heroic deeds of the city's armymen and people, the egyptian government established the "suez star medal" and set october 24 as the "suez city and people's resistance day" for the whole country.

port said on the mediterranean is another heroic city. in the "june 5" war in 1967, the israeli aggressors attempted to overrun the city only to be repulsed by the army and civilian defenders who kept the enemy at bay 12 kilometres away from the city.

in the 1973 october war, when egyptian troops forcibly crossed the suez canal, the israeli aggressors became so frenzied that they carried out indiscriminate vengeful bombings against port said since october 8. on october 9 and 10 alone, the enemy sent out 357 planes to strike the city's civilian population on 156 occasions. a great number of rockets were fired and hundreds of heavy bombs dropped, engulfing the city in a sea of flames. but neither blood and fire nor guns and bombs could intimidate the heroic people of port said. each time the enemy planes came in an air raid, the 30,000 young people who had been defending the city since the "june 5" war stood fast at their posts, carrying out civilian defence and rescue tasks and taking concerted actions in support of the troops.

the egyptian people and armymen are not only fighters defending their motherland, but also hard-working builders of their country. after the october war, the government decided to rebuild the three cities on the suez canal. some one million people who were forced to leave their homes during the "june 5" war began to return. to date, more than 600,000 people have returned to their long abandoned homes and are working all out to rebuild their homeland. appropriations have been made by the government for the rebuilding of the three cities. large numbers of youth and students have arrived in the canal zone to take part in the reconstruction work. the life of the three cities including communications and water and power supply has gradually returned to normal. about 70 per cent of the living quarters as well as schools, hospitals and government buildings have been repaired and put into use. after rush repair by workers and technicians, 15 factories in the three cities, including two big oil refineries in suez city, have been put back into full or partial operation.

to overcome acute housing shortage in cities arising from serious war destruction, the government is speeding up the building of new houses and new residential areas are springing up in each city with the assistance of some arab countries. by the end of last april, 4,000 new housing units had been completed and another 8,000 will be built within this month.

to turn the canal zone into defended cities and battlefields against the enemy, the buildings in the new residential areas, from their structures to the layout, are designed in the light of the needs in war.

while reconstructing the cities on the canal, the egyptian government has made extensive preparations for the reopening of the canal. early in april, the government carried out two trial voyages from port said to the gulf of suez, all with good results. the eleven signal stations on the west bank of the canal have been restored to good order after repair. the wharfs of port said on the mediterranean have been put into use.

during my visit to the canal zone, this correspondent, through contacts and talks with the local people, was deeply impressed by the fact that the egyptian armymen and people had kept in mind the possibility of new aggression by the enemy while rebuilding their homeland. they were maintaining high vigilance and were ready to repulse any intruding enemy. many egyptian friends stressed, "we will fight, fight and fight till final victory." an ex-serviceman who had participated in the forcible crossing of the suez canal, said to this correspondent with confidence, "justice is on our side and the people of the arab countries and the world stand on our side. we have nothing to fear. we can certainly defeat the israeli aggressors so long as we fight courageously". a leading official of the suez canal authority told me, "war is not our aim. but, to defend and build our country, we are always ready to throw ourselves into a new battle." what this correspondent had seen testified to their statements. along the road from cairo to the canal zone near the frontline, military vehicles and camps were seen everywhere. soldiers were carrying out intensive drills and exercises in the scorching heat of the desert. the scene fills one with the conviction that the egyptian people will be crowned with new victories in their preparedness against war and reconstruction of their homeland.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Football Delegation from Republic of Equatorial Guinea Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

the football delegation from macias nguema biyogo province of the republic of equatorial guinea led by felipe ondo obiang left here for home by air this evening after concluding its friendly match tour of china.

during their sojourn in china, the equatorial guinean footballers visited peking, hofei, shanghai and nanking and had friendly matches. they were warmly welcomed by chinese people and sportsmen.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Marxist-Leninist Communists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

a delegation of the french marxist-leninist communists led by comrade jacques jurquet arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the c.p.c. central committee and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

Comrade Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists led by comrade jacques jurquet.

feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, was present on the occasion.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chinese Chemists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

a chemists' delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by chen pen-ming, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of chemistry under the academy, left here by air today for a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany at the invitation of the max planck association.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Secretaries' Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Dietmen's League Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

a secretaries' delegation of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league arrived in peking by air this afternoon at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. adviser of the delegation is sachio uemuri, secretary-general of the league, the delegation leader is ehi itoshui and deputy leader is chigeru wakabaya.

secretary general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japanese friends.

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Trade Union Activists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the second friendship delegation of japanese national trade union activists. leader of the delegation is kiyotsune somai and deputy leader is fumio ozaki.

chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 2 for a visit to china on invitation. while in peking, the japanese friends visited a factory and a "may 7" cadre school, and toured the great wall and the palace museum. they also held a discussion with leading members of departments concerned of the peking municipal trade union council.

the delegation will tour wuhan, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai before going home.

Japanese Friends Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

aiichiro fujiyama and kazutsura kawase, president and vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, arrived in peking today after presiding over the opening ceremony of the japanese electronics industry and calculating and measuring instruments exhibition in shanghai.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, greeted them at the airport.

present was japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

Osaka Rally Calls for Early Conclusion of
Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Osaka, Jun. 6, 1975)

a strong call for an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and a unanimous demand for inclusion in it of the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china joint statement and for no retreat were voiced at a public meeting held here last night.

the meeting was sponsored by the osaka union for the realization of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. among the 1,000 people present were jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), shonai morii, president of the kansai section of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, gen katsube, representative of the kansai group of the national council for japan-china friendship, yoshiyuki chosa, representative member of the osaka liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship, as well as representatives of the japanese socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party and representatives of the osaka liaison council of the international women's year.

speaking at the meeting, chairman jiro kaneko said, "the voice of the broad masses of the japanese people for an immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is becoming stronger and stronger." "the japan-china joint statement is a solemn pledge agreed upon by the heads of the two countries. we must uphold all the principles of the joint statement and permit no retreat", he stressed. the japanese government has the obligation to live up to all its pledges in the japan-china joint statement," he added.

he urged the japanese government to overcome all obstacles and immediately conclude such a treaty in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence in the japan-china joint statement and the principle that japan and china will not seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and will not permit any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

"asia is in a period of great upheaval now. japan had been seeking hegemony in asia since the meiji rule and had brought incalculable suffering to the chinese and peoples of other asian countries. by pledging to abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of anti-hegemonism in their treaty of peace and friendship now, japan and china will contribute to the cause of peace in asia and the whole world", he said.

asada mizugu, secretary general of the osaka prefecture committee of the democratic socialist party; kitagama

giichi, dietman of the komei party; ioka daiji, chairman of the osaka prefecture headquarters of the socialist party and others also spoke at the meeting.

messages of greetings from the osaka prefecture committee of the liberal democratic party, mayor of osaka city yasushi oshima, headquarters of japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and others were read at the meeting.

a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting points out: "the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty has become an urgent task."

the resolution stresses: "just as stated clearly in the japan-china joint statement, the two countries will not seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and will not permit any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." "we do not allow a retreat from the above-mentioned principle in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." the resolution strongly demands that the japanese government adopt a resolute attitude and make utmost efforts for concluding the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date."

at an interim meeting held by kansai head office of the japan association for the promotion of international trade on june 4, a resolution was adopted which urges the japanese government to conclude speedily the peace and friendship treaty.

a meeting of over 300 women from 36 women organizations in osaka held on may 31 urged the japanese government to conclude the treaty as early as possible in accordance with the spirit of the japan-china joint statement.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper on Intensified US-Soviet Rivalry in Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are stepping up their contention in europe, the malaysian papers "sing ping yit pao" and "kuang hua yit pao" stated in their recent commentaries, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

"sing ping yit pao" says in a commemtary: "while paying lip service to 'detente', the united states and the soviet union have been locked in recent years in a fierce scramble under the camouflage of detente."

the paper points out: "for the past five years, the soviet union has been harping on the tune of 'detente' in western europe, but during this period it has actually beefed up its military strength in its western frontier and eastern europe by 25 per cent, thus posing a major threat to the security of western europe."

the paper goes on to say: u.s.-soviet rivalry is focussed in europe where their vital interests are at stake. europe is also a focal point of the two superpowers' military build-up. who can guarantee that their continued contention will not lead to an outbreak of a world war?"

as a matter of fact, the paper notes, "both the united states and the soviet union are making new adjustments and arrangements, which have brought about new rivalries." "president ford's recent trip to europe was a 'component part of the extensive diplomatic offensive launched by the u.s. leaders in this vital area."

"kuang hua yit pao" in a commentary points out: the convention of the summit meeting of the heads of state or government of the nato member countries shows that the collective defence organization of the western camp is strengthening its unity and improving its defence. u.s. president ford's presence at the nato meeting was mainly aimed at making his allies "stand undaunted in face of the threat posed by the soviet bloc".

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes President and Mme. Marcos of Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

"a warm welcome to the distinguished philippine guests" is the title of a "people's daily" editorial in its june 7 issue, which reads in full as follows:

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines is due to arrive in peking today to pay an official visit to china at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council. madame marcos will accompany the president on the visit. the chinese people warmly welcome the visit by the distinguished philippine guests.

the philippines is a beautiful and richly-endowed country. the philippine people are an industrious and

courageous people with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. they had waged a protracted and undaunted struggle against imperialism and colonialism for national independence and liberation before the independence of the philippines was finally declared in 1946. after they achieved independence, the philippine people continued their struggle to safeguard national independence. in international affairs, the philippine government has in recent years paid attention to developing friendly relations with the third world countries and joined in the struggle against superpower hegemonism.

the present situation in asia is excellent, just like the world situation as a whole. the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggle of the people of various countries in asia is surging ahead. the indo-chinese peoples have won great historic victory in their just wars of national salvation. the anti-hegemonist struggle by the people of various countries in south-east asia is developing steadily. from their experience in struggle, the people of various countries in asia have come to realize that the contention for hegemony in asia by the superpowers is the main cause of intranquillity in asia, and that only by unity and perseverance in the struggle against superpower aggression and expansion can the people of various countries in asia really safeguard their own independence and sovereignty.

china is a developing socialist country, belonging to the third world. the chinese government and people always resolutely support the third world countries and people of the whole world in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people always advocate equality among all countries, big or small. they resolutely oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. the affairs of a country should be handled by the people of that country themselves, the social system of a country can be chosen and decided only by the people of that country and no force from without is allowed to interfere. in this spirit, the chinese government and people are willing to establish and develop friendly relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

china and the philippines are close neighbours separated only by a strip of water and between the people of the two countries, there exists a traditional friendship of long standing. the two countries had the common experience of suffering from foreign aggression and oppression and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are glad to note that the friendly relations between our two countries have been constantly developing in

recent years and friendly exchanges between our two peoples are increasing steadily. last year, mme. marcos paid a visit to china, making a positive contribution to promoting and developing the friendly relations between our two countries. now president marcos comes to china for an official visit and will hold friendly talks with chinese leaders on developing the relations between the two countries and on the international questions of common concern. we believe that the visit of president and mme. marcos will further develop the relations between china and the philippines and the friendship between our two peoples. in advance, we wish president and mme. marcos complete success in their friendly visit.

Philippine Newspapers Acclaim President Marcos' Forthcoming Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

philippine newspapers have carried commentaries acclaiming the forthcoming visit of president marcos to the people's republic of china, according to a manila report.

an article entitled "historic visit" carried in "the orient news" on june 4 says that the public was animated by the news of the philippine president's forthcoming visit to the people's republic of china. the visit "will usher in a new historical stage in the relations between the philippines and china".

the article points out that president marcos is the first president of the philippines to visit china. "the philippine and chinese peoples want to be friends with each other and diplomatic relations between the two countries should be normalized -- this is an irresistible historical trend."

"countries want independence. this has become a trend in the historical development of the world today. the philippines has developed friendly relations with china and is going to establish diplomatic relations with her. this is an indication that the philippines is shaping its own foreign policy rather independently."

the article stresses that "the rising and unity of the third world is an outstanding characteristic of the present world situation". "the philippines and china belong to the third world and are two developing countries. the development of the relations between the two countries and the enhancement of their friendship and unity are in keeping with the historical trend that the third world countries want to strength their unity and decide their own destiny."

"the daily express" in an editorial on june 2 says: "president marcos's forthcoming visit affords strong testimony of the fact that the philippine government is to pursue a flexible and realistic foreign policy". the forthcoming visit will in a great degree open "the road toward friendship" between the two countries, the editorial adds.

Philippine Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

jose rono, secretary of local government and community development and member of president ferdinand e. marcos's party on his coming visit to china, and some members of the president's entourage arrived in peking by air this evening.

they were greeted at the airport by vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned.

benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province and member of president marcos's party who had arrived here earlier, was also present at the airport.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Philippine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the philippine guests who arrived yesterday and are to accompany president ferdinand e. marcos on his coming visit to china.

among the guests were benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province, and jose rono, secretary of local government and community development.

present on the occasion were ko hua, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Philippine Trade and Manufacturing Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here today with the trade and manufacturing delegation from the philippines led by emilio abello with jaime zobel as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman li chuan of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

"Detente" Rhetoric Cannot Cover Up Acts of Aggression, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its london correspondent entitled "'detente' rhetoric gives small covering to acts of aggression".

the article says that the soviet revisionist rulers keep harping on their old theme of "detente". but contrary to their wishes, "there is dwindling credence in europe, and increasing numbers of people are seeing through the soviet propaganda ploy."

the article quotes british, belgian and swiss press comments which warn against the soviet practice of talking glibly about "detente" while engaging in military expansion and acts of aggression and subversion in all parts of the world. the article goes on to list a host of facts to substantiate the warning. it says that in the years when the soviet rulers vigorously preached "detente", they have substantially increased their military spendings to expand military capabilities. large-scale military manoeuvres were staged from time to time to demonstrate soviet military might.

while seeking to build more bases in the world, "they have upgraded their military capabilities in europe. in the past five years or more, the soviet union and the warsaw pact have beefed up their strength with one million troops and ten thousand tanks. more than three-fifths

of the soviet air force are deployed in eastern europe and soviet european territory, and two-thirds of soviet medium-range missile bases are set up in europe," the article says.

"all this is done behind the smokescreen of 'detente'. yet leonid brezhnev and his ilk have the cheek to proclaim that the soviet union has 'laid a firm foundation for building a peace edifice' in europe. this is a downright lie exclamation"

"many european statesmen have noted that there is not a shadow of 'peace edifice' in western europe, but plenty of worries about the increasing military threat from the east," the article declares.

it recalls that while touting for "detente", soviet propagandists have been giving assurances that the soviet union, in its relations with the west european countries, will respect their "sovereignty and territorial integrity", follow the principle of "non-intervention in internal affairs" and strengthen its "peaceful and good-neighbourly cooperation".

but the countries and people of europe have learnt by experience what the soviet revisionists mean by their "good-neighbourly cooperation" and "respect of sovereignty", the article continues.

bryumor john, british under secretary of state for defence, r.a.f., said at a recent press briefing that "every week, even in peacetime, soviet long-range reconnaissance aircraft... attempt to enter united kingdom airspace". "we view any incursion into our airspace with concern," he added.

the article points out that london and other european papers are literally full of such incidents.

the article notes that soviet warships, submarines and spy trawlers have repeatedly sailed close to british and other countries' oil rigs in the north sea for observation and interference. when a british boat was sent to warn a soviet trawler off, it was blocked by other soviet vessels. in spite of the british government's protests and naval and aerial protection, such soviet provocations have been going on.

soviet military aircraft, submarines and spy ships have also repeatedly made a show of force against north european countries and collected information about them. in addition, soviet spies are rampant everywhere. statistics show that from the beginning of 1971 to january 1974, 322 soviet spies were expelled or exposed by britain, france, west germany, belgium, italy and seven other west european countries.

the article points out that west german papers have warned that the soviet 'proposals for cooperation' and

its 'formula of non-interference in internal affairs' are in fact 'hegemonic demands for putting western europe under its thumb."

"however, the soviet union's lilting 'detente' psalm and its bluster can only further reveal before the west european countries and people its abominable and malicious features as a superpower practising hegemonism. the soviet policy of sham detente and real expansion only serves to mobilize the west european countries and people to rise against soviet hegemonism. in western europe today, the call for union and stiffer defence against soviet social-imperialist aggression, expansion, intervention and subversion is becoming stronger and stronger," the article says in conclusion.

Degeneration of Soviet Socialist Ownership into Ownership by Bureaucrat-Monopoly Bourgeoisie

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

deliberately making use of the signboard of "socialist ownership by the whole people", the soviet revisionists have turned state enterprises into enterprises owned by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

in transforming the socialist ownership by the whole people into ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, the soviet revisionist ruling clique began by seizing power at the leadership level. after stalin's death, khrushchov, brezhnev and company -- the representatives of old-line and new capitalist elements -- resorted to intrigue and manoeuvres, launched a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, usurped the party and state leadership of the soviet union and turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. along with changing the nature of the soviet state, they wrought fundamental changes in the nature of the ownership by the whole people. khrushchov, brezhnev and their like well knew the importance of seizing the leadership. since coming to power, they have pushed aside those who disagreed with them and placed their henchmen in key posts. at all levels from the grass-root to the central units, they dismissed group after group of veteran bolsheviks and cadres of worker and peasant origin and in their stead, assigned their agents to the leading positions. in this way, they seized hold of the state machine, monopolized the national economic lifeline and got control of the wealth that belongs to the whole society.

having seized control of the leadership at all levels, and flaunting the banner of the party of lenin and the signboard of socialist enterprise, the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists represented by the soviet revisionist renegade clique used the state machine and adopted resolutions and regulations to impose their revisionist line and policies in enterprise management, in the mutual relations between men and in the system of distribution. in this way, they completely restored the capitalist relations of production. in this way, they brought about the absolute degeneration of the socialist ownership by the whole people in all soviet enterprises.

soon after khrushchov came to power, he instituted a number of so-called "economic reforms" in industry. the essence of the "reforms" was the replacement of the socialist ownership principles relating to enterprise direction and management with capitalist principles, putting profit-seeking in command of economic activities and as the final goal of all production. a resolution extending the rights of directors and managers of enterprises was put in force by the khrushchov clique.

when he came to power, brezhnev took over khrushchov's "economic reforms" and in 1965 ordered enforcement of the "new economic system" with profit-seeking as its aim. brezhnev engineered a resolution "on perfecting planning work and enhancing economic incentives in industrial production" and so-called "regulations for state-run socialist productive enterprises". this sanctioned by law the restored capitalist relations of production in industry. the soviet revisionists' "new economic system" ensures both strict state control over enterprises by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, whose chief representative is the brezhnev clique, and gives extensive powers to enterprise managers appointed by the soviet revisionist clique to run and manage enterprises on capitalist lines. as a result, soviet state-run enterprises have now passed entirely into the ownership of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

the nature of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois ownership is the determining factor in turning the relations between enterprise managers and workers into one between oppressors and oppressed, between employers and employees. the soviet workers, once the masters of the enterprises, have today become slaves. labour power has again been turned into a commodity and the workers have been reduced to wage-labourers again. "not only are they slaves of the bourgeois class, and of the bourgeois state; they are daily and hourly enslaved by the machine, by the overlooker, and, above all, by the individual bourgeois manufacturer himself."

the soviet revisionists' "regulations on enterprise management" stipulate that enterprise managers and directors are "entirely responsible for" the enterprises,

can "work in the name of the enterprise without authorisation from above" and can issue "orders" to workers and staff. they have the right to "possess, use and dispose of" the property of the enterprise and to sell or buy the means of production. they have the right to fix plans for production and sales and turn out goods that produce higher profit as they wish. they have the right to recruit, fire and punish workers and to fix wages and bonuses of the workers as it suits them. in short, the power to dispose of and use the means of production in the enterprise plus the right to distribute and dispose of personnel rests fully in the hands of the agents appointed to the enterprises by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie while the masses of workers are entirely deprived of their basic right to direct and manage the enterprises. a soviet revisionists' manager declared bluntly: "the trust is my domain and i am its master. i will do what i like."

the reality does indeed correspond to the manager's claim. the privileged stratum, having taken over the enterprises and holding power in its hands, does whatever it likes. there are many cases in which they "exploited the workers more than the old landowners and capitalists". the manager can punish and dismiss workers at will. to obtain higher profits, for example, the manager of the moscow no. 15 lorry repair plant sacked one-tenth of his workforce at one fell swoop. ruthless oppression and exploitation of workers by the privileged bourgeois stratum are sanctioned by the soviet revisionist leading clique and are general throughout the country. the notorious "shchekino experience" is a case in point. the shchekino chemical combine near moscow laid off 1,300 workers in a few years by using capitalist speedup methods, increasing exploitation of the remaining workers and raising their intensity of labour. in such cases, the major portion of the wages fund "saved" by reducing the labour force goes into the hands of the manager and director while the dismissed workers become unemployed or semi-unemployed. the soviet paper "trud" disclosed that 292 enterprises in the russian federation which had applied the "shchekino experience" dismissed 70,000 workers by july 1, 1973. while thousands upon thousands of workers were made jobless and destitute, the initiators of the "shchekino experience", the minister of the chemical industry and leading members of the combine were granted orders and awarded large amounts of money in state prizes.

the form of the ownership of the means of production and the position of the people in production and their relations decide the form of distribution of goods. as marx pointed out: "the prevailing distribution of the means of consumption is only a consequence of the distribution of the conditions of production themselves."

with the restoration of capitalism by the soviet revisionists, the handful of new capitalists who monopolize the means of production have also taken over the distribution of consumer goods and other products.

apart from appropriating huge amounts of surplus value in the form of profit derived from the enterprises, the soviet revisionist authorities use the signboard of "to each according to his work" to increase by every means the unearned income of the privileged stratum through the use of "material incentives". they openly declare that the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists and their agents must be "stimulated with higher remuneration"; they instituted systems such as distributing high wages and bonuses and extra pay for taking on additional jobs. they also use all kinds of personal allowances to rapaciously appropriate for themselves the surplus value created by the workers. while paying lip service to the principle of "to each according to his work", the soviet revisionists in fact are enforcing distribution according to who holds the capital and the power.

"material incentives" are a means used by the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists to drive the workers to create more surplus value by the same system which the capitalists use to speed up exploitation. the use of "material incentives" has in fact resulted in increased exploitation of the workers in the soviet union. in the aksaisk plastics plant, every worker must create a profit of 16 rubles and 60 kopeks in order to earn one ruble in bonuses. according to the soviet revisionists' own published data, the surplus value appropriated from the workers by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie increased by 163.7 per cent from 1960 to 1972. the surplus value created by the workers was first of all seized in the form of taxes and profit by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie headed by brezhnev in the name of the state. according to the data in the statistics of national economy yearbooks published by the soviet revisionists themselves, the profit in soviet industrial departments amounts to more than double the workers' wages. this means that the rate of exploitation exceeds 200 per cent, twice that of tsarist russian industrial departments at the beginning of the 20th century. the surplus value which the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie appropriates is used to maintain the fascist state machine in the soviet union, to finance aggression and expansion and to provide the privileged bourgeois stratum with the means to indulge in a life of luxury and debauchery. portion of it is used for capital accumulation to provide additional means to step up the exploitation of the working people of the country. as for the profit retained in the enterprises, most of it is preempted by the privileged stratum in the form of higher wages and bonuses.

one form of appropriating the surplus value created by the workers is the higher wages the new bourgeois elements' pay to themselves. in addition to their regular wages, the handful of the new bourgeois elements are entitled to receive extra pay for academic qualifications and for taking up an additional post. all these forms of wages combined can run to several hundred and even a thousand rubles.

apart from wages, bonuses have become another form of appropriating the fruit of the workers' labour by the privileged bourgeois stratum. a great variety of bonus systems have been instituted in soviet enterprises. in some of these enterprises, there are over 100 kinds of bonuses which are distributed according to position and wage scales. a majority of these bonuses go to line the pockets of a minority of high-salaried privileged elements. statistics made in the first group of 704 enterprises where the "new system" was enforced, show that the workers got only 18.1 per cent of the profits set aside for bonuses, while 81.9 per cent went to leading members, engineers and technicians of the enterprises. the big differential proportion of bonuses to wages is also noteworthy. according to obviously watered-down government figures published by the soviet revisionist clique on soviet industrial enterprises in 1969, the workers' bonuses accounted for only four per cent of their basic wages, those for leading members reached over 40 per cent of their wages. some leading members received bonuses 100 and even 200 per cent more than their wages. on top of that, leading members of the enterprises got bonus awards by various subterfuges. a new director of the ryazan agricultural machinery plant received a bonus of 1,557 rubles in the first 10 months after his appointment before he had actually started work.

in the soviet enterprises, the real income received by the privileged bourgeois stratum through these practices is scores and even a hundred times that of the workers in general. at the eighth congress of the r.c.p. (bolsheviks), lenin pointed out that before the first world war there was a 20-fold wage difference between a tsarist russian bourgeois expert and an unskilled worker. the difference in income between a new bourgois element and a worker in the soviet union today far exceeds that of tsarist times.

in addition, taking advantage of their political and economic position, the soviet privileged bourgeois stratum gets a big slice of income through various extra-legal measures. malpractices, embezzlement and theft, appropriation of public property by graft and bribery and acceptance of bribes have all become sources of amassing fortunes. "many people have become millionaires in a short period." in august 1974, the soviet paper "zarya vostoka" disclosed that leading members of the tbilisi synthetic products plant on one occasion misused their positions and powers to steal 1,100,000 rubles several million rubles were pocketed by leading members of the sukhumi tobacco company through embezzlement and bribery.

the privileged bourgeois stratum appropriates both commodities and money by these "legal" and "illegal" means and lives a life of luxury, corruption and parasitism. meanwhile, the masses of working people get little and their living standards deteriorate daily. a considerable number of workers have no security of life and work. what a striking contrast exclamation

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "what are classes in general? classes are that which permits one section of society to appropriate the labour of another section." today in the soviet union, the privileged bourgeois stratum uses any and all means to ruthlessly appropriate the greater portion of the fruit of labour created by the workers. the higher their position, the greater their power is, the more surplus value they take for themselves. "to each according to his work" has been eliminated without trace.

it is clear that the signboard of socialist ownership by the whole people in state enterprises flaunted by the soviet revisionists is in actuality an attempt to cover up the degeneration of these enterprises into ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. but however much brezhnev and his company try to argue, the true picture cannot be hidden.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

kaj bjork, ambassador of sweden to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the swedish national day.

present on the occasion were li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Leaves Harbin for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jun. 5, 1975)

the oil mission from trinidad and tobago led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, left here for tientsin by air this afternoon.

vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee jen chung-yi saw the mission off at the airport.

the trinidad and tobago oil mission arrived in harbin from peking on june 3 and proceeded to the taching oil field the same day. the oil field is a red banner, a pace setter, on china's industrial front. vice-chairman of the taching oil field revolutionary committee li yu-keng told the trinidad and tobago guests how the taching oil workers explored and constructed the oil field in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and showed the guests round the taching's general petro-chemical works, the exhibition hall featuring "iron man" wang chin-hsi's advanced exploits in his lifetime, the first oil well in taching sunk by the 1205 drilling team under his leadership, a women's oil extraction team, an oil sub-station and a neighbourhood centre in charge of oil workers' families. the guests were warmly welcomed by the oil workers and their family members.

back in harbin, the trinidad and tobago oil mission was honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman jen chung-yi. the guests also visited the harbin motor plant.

Feature Story: Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Jun. 4, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe arrived in trinidad and tobago, the beautiful island country in the southeastern caribbean, on may 3 for a friendly performance tour.

during its short stay of 15 days, the chinese troupe was warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the trinidad and tobago people everywhere, from the capital city of port of spain to the industrial city san fernando, from the newly built petroleum city of point fortin to tobago's principal city scarborough. the chinese troupe has also learned a lot from the fighting people of this island country.

news about the tour spread far and wide long before the troupe's arrival. the 18,000 people present at the eight performances included trinidad and tobago's governor general, prime minister, ministers as well as representatives of over 30 countries to the 16th conference of the u.n. economic commission for latin america. among the audience were also petroleum workers, sugar-cane growers, longshoremen, folk singers and folk dancers, and patriotic chinese residents. a blind old man who was present at a performance told the chinese artists with deep emotion, "unfortunately i cannot see you dance, but i can enjoy your songs and music." the friendly sentiment shown by the spectators were deeply moving..

the repertoire of the chinese troupe is distinguished by its lustrous national colour and profound trueness to life, and is bubbling over with revolutionary verve. it was presented with deft skill. on every occasion, their fervent singing, spectacular dancing and melodious instrumental interpretation were received with warm applause and cheers. at the end of every show, people surged onto the stage to shake hands with and congratulate the artists, asking for autographs or to have pictures taken with them. it would take half or a whole hour for them to bid farewell.

the performing arts troupe is the first of its kind to visit abroad since china's great proletarian cultural revolution. its programme reflects the copious fruits of the socialist revolution in china's literature and art and embodies the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in this sphere. one port of spain artist had this to say: "it is quite true that literature and art should reflect the realistic life and encourage the people to struggle; you are on the correct road."

the success of the chinese troupe in trinidad and tobago should also be attributed to the warm reception accorded it. in many aspects, their presentation was a piece of friendship jointly worked out by the two peoples.

during the premiere, which took place on may 8, the packed house became extraordinarily animated when the announcer declared the next item to be "mangoes", a steelband piece very popular in the host country. the rendering was so appealing that it brought forth stormy applause and ovation. the chinese learned to play on the steel pans only five days before, when the famous "power stars" steelbandsmen trained them by demonstration at a seaside place. earlier, soon after the chinese artists put up at a hotel, six workers brought them a piano for rehearsing. having learned that tenor soloist wu yen-tse was going to perform among others a trinidad fishermen's song "johnny grotto" on the stage, they sang it in chorus around the piano to show how it should be done. after a performance, a woman artist, pierre, advised wu yen-tse that he should have stressed the rhythm where the fishermen are dragging in the net. everytime

baritone ma kuo-kuang rendered "bring back me coverlet", another local favourite, the audience joined in the singing or clapped their hands or stamped their feet. the chinese dances presented by the troupe drew a good deal of favourable comments. at the repeated request of the dumbell school of dance the performers gave a lesson to the students there on the "red silk dance". it was sultry summer and the learners, more than 30 in all, were soaked to the skin in a moment. but all showed great application and paid attention to every movement of the dance.

during our stay in port of spain, we saw everywhere marks of the trinidad and tobago people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. not far from independence square in the city, we saw an antiquated cannon built in 1804 for resisting the spanish colonialists. it was symbolic of the heroic and moving struggles waged by the trinidad and tobago people over the past centuries. since independence in 1962, the heroic people of this island country, under the leadership of prime minister eric williams, have been making great efforts to defend national independence and develop the national economy and culture. for a long time in the past, the exploitation, refining and marketing of trinidad petroleum were entirely in the hands of u.s. or british oil monopolies. last august, the subsidiary of british shell here was finally nationalized. we saw on our way that the old filling stations of the british company have all been redecorated with signs of the state-owned oil company. we also saw eye-catching signs of the state-owned electricity company and flour mills, and occasionally slogans calling on the people to "buy local". further west is chaguaramas, a former u.s. naval base, and now an experimental farm under construction, which was taken back in 1970 after years of persistent struggle.

it was not accidental that in its visits and performances here the chinese troupe felt the close ties between the trinidad and tobago people and the peoples of china and other third world countries. during his china visit last november, prime minister williams said that trinidad and tobago -- and in fact the caribbean as a whole -- had this in common with china that we were joint "victims of colonialism", and "we both have been making common efforts in the field of decolonization, the control of our national destiny, and the struggle against apartheid and racism." the struggles the trinidad and tobago people are carrying on against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism are surging forward, and the militant friendship between the chinese and trinidad and tobago peoples is bound to develop continually.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking Film Reception Celebrates Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

among the guests at the reception were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, officials of the two embassies and other vietnamese comrades now in peking.

attending were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, and chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh.

president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min presided over the film reception.

chinese documentary film "warmly celebrate the great victory of the people of south viet nam" and colour film "ode to yimeng" were shown at the reception.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic People, Glorious Festival

(NCNA-Eglish Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to greeting the 6th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

entitled "heroic people, glorious festival", the editorial reads:

the glorious day of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic

of south viet nam has arrived amidst the jubilation of the entire vietnamese people on the complete liberation of south viet nam. with boundless joy, the chinese people extend their warm congratulations and lofty respects to the fraternal vietnamese people.

six years ago, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was born gloriously amidst the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it represents the iron-will and fundamental interests of the south vietnamese people, and is warmly supported and deeply loved by them. internationally, it enjoys broad sympathy and support and is held in great esteem. under the glorious banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and with the all-out support of their kith and kin in the north, the south vietnamese people have, in the past six years, advanced dauntlessly and wave upon wave, and persisted in a protracted people's war, winning one brilliant victory after another and frustrating the aggressive schemes of the u.s. aggressor and his lackeys. especially since last march, the south vietnamese people have firmly counter-attacked in self-defence the puppet nguyen van thieu clique which, with the support of the u.s. government, stubbornly sabotaged the paris agreement, refused to realize national concord and savagely massacred the people. finally on april 30, they hoisted the flag of victory in saigon and liberated the whole of south viet nam, winning a great victory of world significance. this victory immensely encouraged the world people in their anti-imperialist struggle and set a billiant example for the liberation struggle of all oppressed nations and oppressed people. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the victory of the vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle has now entered a new historical period. they are determined to persevere in struggle, redouble their efforts and continue their advance so as to achieve the great objective set forth by president ho chi minh in his testament: "build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam". the vietnamese people are a heroic people, the vietnamese nation is a great nation. we are deeply convinced that so long as they continue to carry forward their revolutionary heroism, the vietnamese people will certainly win new and still greater victories in the struggle ahead.

china and viet nam are neighbours linked by rivers and mountains and as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers in weal and woe. in protracted revolutionary struggles, the people of our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. the chinese people have always

regarded as their own the struggle and victories of the vietnamese people. they will, as always, resolutely support the vietnamese people's just cause of consolidating their victories, and unifying and building their country. they will unite and advance side by side with the vietnamese people.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Peking Soiree in Honor of Foreign Diplomatic Envoys to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

the chinese foreign ministry and the ministry of culture arranged soirees today and yesterday in honour of heads and members of diplomatic missions in china and their wives.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign ministers ma wen-po and ho ying, leading member of the ministry of culture chang wei-min and leading members of departments concerned yang chi-liang and hou tsai-lin, were alongside the guests on separate occasions.

most of the music pieces, songs and dances at the soirees were programmes in the recent theatrical festivals held in peking. with distinct styles of various nationalities and local features, these lively music pieces, songs and dances were warmly welcomed.

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MATERIAL INCENTIVES

Persist in Putting Politics in Command, Oppose Material Incentives

by

Yü T'ung (俞彤)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 2, 1975)

In socialist construction, to persist in putting politics in command or to practice "material incentives" is a divergence in principle between Marxism and revisionism.

Economics is the foundation and politics is the concentrated expression of economics. In order to develop socialist economy and prevent capitalist restoration after it has seized political power and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must persist in putting politics in command and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all the production departments. Lenin pointed out, "If a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and thus cannot accomplish its production tasks." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 442)

In the course of leading socialist construction in our country, Chairman Mao has all along upheld the principle of putting politics in command, emphatically pointing out, "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." Chairman Mao put forth the great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and correctly solved the dialectical relations between politics and economics, and between revolution and production and reflected the objective law of developing the socialist economy, indicating the direction for socialist construction in our country.

For the past twenty years and more, the brilliant achievements attained in socialist construction in our country, and in particular, the vigorous development of the socialist economy under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement eloquently show that taking the Party's basic line as the key link and resolutely implementing the policy of putting politics in command constitute a great motivating force for developing the socialist economy.

The struggle between putting politics in command and practicing "material incentives" is one between restricting the bourgeois right and expanding the bourgeois right. There are inevitably traces of old society in socialist society. In our country at present, the bourgeois right has not been totally wiped out in the aspect of ownership; it still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations between people and still occupies a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. What should we do with the bourgeois right which still exists to varying degrees in the three aspects of the relations of production?

Chairman Mao taught us, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This means that in order to restrict bourgeois right, it is necessary to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in putting politics in command, arm the proletariat and the working people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and criticize the idea of bourgeois right. Only by grasping Marxism can the workers and other working people correctly recognize the ties and distinction between socialism and capitalism, correctly recognize the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois right in socialist society and the necessity of restricting it, discard the concepts of egotism and grades, embrace the great and far-reaching ideal of communism, become masters of the new society and display great socialist enthusiasm.

Tach'ing and Tachai personally commended by Chairman Mao are both models persisting in putting politics in command. They insist on teaching people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, criticizing the idea of bourgeois right, giving impetus to the revolutionization of the people's thinking, so as to enable the broad masses of workers and peasants to embrace the idea of becoming the masters and assume the communist work attitude. They work neither for fame nor for gain, but brave arduous struggles, create miracles and render greater and greater contributions to socialism.

Contrary to putting politics in command, "material incentives" as a revisionist principle aims at expanding the bourgeois right and adding soil for breeding a new bourgeoisie and capitalism. The so-called "material incentive" is none other than the practice of "giving prizes" and "allowances" and is all connected with "money." Lin Piao and company talked nonsense, "vigor is called up through material incentives." This smears

the working people's enthusiasm for vigorously building socialism. "Material incentive" will not "stimulate" any socialist vigor; it can only stimulate the vigor of seeking money, fame, status and bourgeois right, it will make the capitalist idea of amassing wealth and becoming rich and seeking fame and gain run wild, result in acts of turning public things into private ones, committing fraud, corruption and larceny and indulging in speculation, and eventually lead to capitalist restoration. This is the way Soviet Union under revisionist rule has brought about all-round restoration of capitalism today. This is a tragic lesson which we must never forget!

Lin Piao and company acknowledged the Soviet revisionists as their teachers. In advocating "stimulate" the workers with money, they aimed at bringing up and buying over a small section of privileged strata of the working class that betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat and the interests of the proletariat and using them as the social foundation for restoring capitalism. Herein lies their "secret" of advocating the "necessity of material incentives."

The struggles between putting politics in command and practicing "material incentive" is also one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for winning out in the ideological sphere. In socialist society, social economic system has changed, but it still takes a fairly long time to resolve the question of whether the proletariat or the bourgeoisie will win out in the ideological sphere. The class struggle in the ideological sphere is always closely bound up with the class struggle in the political and economic spheres. Therefore, in the process of economic construction, we must tightly grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere. An important task of the proletariat in putting politics in command is to make the proletarian ideology triumph over the bourgeois ideology and the idea of all the exploiting classes to enlighten the worker-peasants and broad masses of working people on socialism and communism. Many facts show that this is an important guarantee for developing socialism. If a socialist enterprise does not grasp struggle in this aspect, it will not only fail to fulfill its production tasks but also lead the broad masses of people onto the evil path. The promotion of "material incentives" actually aims at "stimulating" the development of bourgeois ideas and corrupting the broad masses, and "material incentive" is a tool used by the bourgeoisie to uphold the idea of private ownership and attack the proletariat. Lin Piao shamelessly proclaimed "materialism based on material incentives." This "materialism" is nothing but the bourgeois principle, "only money counts" and "egoism." This is a shameless distortion of militant materialism and a thorough exposure of Lin Piao group's decadent and moldy soul of the exploiting classes. Their bourgeois souls which were filthy to the core were entirely antithetical to the noble thought of the poor and lower-middle peasants who work and till land for the revolution.

The struggle between putting politics in command and practicing "material incentives" is, in the final analysis, a question of implementing which line and grasping leadership for which class.

Chairman Mao said at the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, "According to my observation, I do not speak of everybody or the overwhelming majority, but I fear that in a fairly great number of factories, the leadership is not grasped by the genuine Marxists or the working masses. I cannot say that there were no good members in the leading body of the factories in the past. There were good people, there were good people among the Party committee secretaries, deputy secretaries and committee members and there were good people among the Party branch secretaries. However, they followed Liu Shao-ch'i's past line, which was nothing but the promotion of material incentives, putting profit in command and rewards without promoting proletarian politics."

This tells us that which class grasps the leadership and which line is implemented will determine which class owns the enterprise. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have snatched back the power usurped by the capitalist-roaders and criticized the revisionist trash of "material incentives," and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is even more deep-rooted in the people's hearts. The mass movements of "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture" are even more deeply and extensively developed. The difficult problems which long remained unsolved with "material incentives" under the influence of the revisionist line in the past have been solved one after the other once we follow the correct line, persist in putting politics in command and rely on the strength and wisdom of the masses. The situation is excellent and is becoming better and better with all fronts grasping revolution and promoting production. This shows that the key to whether or not we can persist in putting politics in command and implement the Party's basic line lies in whether the leadership is grasped by the Marxists and working people.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." If we lack understanding and mastery of theory, it will be difficult for us to make the line correct and we may even repeat our past mistakes. Some comrades disapprove the practice of "material incentives" in words, but they have not genuinely identified theoretically the reactionary essence of "material incentives," and thus cannot distinguish between the right and the wrong in line or cannot resist the revisionist line in actions. They cannot persist in putting politics in command and still practice "material incentives" or personally seek material "stimulation." This state of affairs sharply illustrates the great importance of studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in taking the Party's basic line as the key link, put politics in command and wholeheartedly rely on the working class. We must go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and fight for building our country into a socialist power within the present century.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Energetically Develop Literary and Artistic Creation by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, Serve the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a study of Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Lu Ko (鲁戈) and Ch'i Chu-wen (齐铸文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1975)

Guided by Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in China, having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, are glowing with enormous enthusiasm for socialist literary and artistic works. In the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, a vigorous worker-peasant-soldier spare-time creation contingent is rapidly growing up. Inspired by revolutionary model plays, they persist in spare-time creation, eulogizing the great leader Chairman Mao, the great Chinese Communist Party, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the heroic worker-peasant-soldier personalities and socialist new things. A new era of literary and artistic creation has begun in China. The peasant paintings in Lu county of Shensi, the poems and songs composed by members of Hsiaochinchuang commune in Paoti county, Tientsin, the workers' literary writings in Peking and Shanghai, and the artistic works of workers in Shanghai, Luta and Yangch'üan all have the political content of revolution, the strong breath of life and the artistic forms which appeal to the workers, peasants and soldiers. These creations have become "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people, and for attacking and destroying the enemy." The appearance of this socialist new thing--worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and artistic creation of a mass nature--has further consolidated and developed the gains of the proletarian revolution in literature and art marked by revolutionary model plays, and effectively strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeois in the ideological sphere. Energetic support and development of this socialist new thing will enable revolutionary literature and art to play a still greater role in the struggle for restricting and gradually abolishing bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao in "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" clearly pointed out: "We take as our point of departure the unity of the present and future interests of the broadest masses, who constitute over 90 percent of the population." "We are aiming for the broadest and most long-range objectives." The "future interests" and "broadest and most long-range objectives" mentioned by Chairman Mao refer to the ultimate realization of communism through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To make literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the proletarian politics means, in the historical period of socialism, making literature and art serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle for the ultimate realization of the lofty ideal of communism. The workers peasants and soldiers are the masters of the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the creators of socialist new culture. In order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art, we must rely wholeheartedly on the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The class nature of the proletarian revolutionary literature and art determines that literature and art are by no means something "to be improved behind closed doors" by a small handful of people and can only be a mass movement with direct participation by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

On the literary and art front, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for and against occupation and for and against restoration is protracted and complex and at times extremely violent. We must use the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guideline, follow the orientation indicated in "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and energetically develop worker-peasant-soldier spare-time creation so that literature and art may be closely integrated with the revolutionary practice of the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers. Only in this way can the proletariat firmly occupy the ground of literature and art in town and country and bring the militant role of revolutionary literature and art fully into play.

The activities of the literary and artistic works of the workers, peasants and soldiers in Shanghai, Lu county and Hsiaochinchuang have vividly proved this point. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, members of the Hsiaochinchuang production brigade in Paoti county, Tientsin municipality have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, created more than 1,200 pieces of militant poems and songs in a little more than one year, and a lively and vigorous situation are arisen in which "the farm and village ring with the singing of poems and songs, the whole village has a new look, the poor and lower-middle peasants mount the forum and red banners fly in the domain of culture." This fact itself is a telling criticism of Confucius' idealist conception of history, "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" as well as the fallacies like "the theory of innate genius" and "the theory of inspiration" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Chou Yang clique.

It is necessary to develop the literary and artistic creation by the workers, peasants and soldiers not only in order to occupy the vast ground of literature and art in town and country and smash the stubborn political and ideological resistance of the toppled reactionaries but also in order that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers enlighten themselves on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and make the most radical rupture with former traditional concepts under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life."

In socialist society, there are still various vestiges, especially former traditional concepts and force of habit left over from the former society and they will not keep silent or go into hiding because of the setting up of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, they will constantly give off their poison to ruin our healthy bodies. Because of this, educating the broad masses including the workers and the peasants themselves with the communist spirit is always an especially important task. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers use various forms of literature and art to eulogize their own labor and struggle, to criticize the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and to promote the communist spirit; this is precisely an important activity of educating themselves. Facts have proved that where mass activities of spare-time literary and artistic creation are developed, there the proletarian uprighteousness is promoted, the evil wind and depraved style of the bourgeoisie are checked and both revolution and production are vigorously developing.

Marxism holds that in the first phase of communist society, or socialist society, the existence of bourgeois right is unavoidable, but "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The energetic development of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time creation is of far-reaching significance in restricting bourgeois right and diminishing the three major distinctions. For a long time, the sphere of literature and art had been a "hereditary domain" of the exploiting class and literary and artistic works had been under the control of a small handful of spiritual aristocrats. The Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Chou Yang clique attempted to make use of literary and artistic works to create public opinion for enlarging and strengthening bourgeois right and made literature and art serve their sinister scheme of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The pernicious influence of this revisionist black literary and art line has still not been completely eliminated even up to the present. In the sphere of literature and art, bourgeois right is still prominently manifested, and bourgeois life style still exists to a serious degree. If we do not guard against and restrict it, this old piece of soil will breed new poisonous weeds which are bound to poison the minds of the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and artistic contingent.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." Should literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or should it be a means of seeking personal fame and fortune? Should it serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat or should it be used for creating public opinions in favor of enlarging bourgeois right and restoring capitalism? This is a distinctive hallmark distinguishing socialist literature and art from capitalist and revisionist literature and art, and also a touchstone

for testing whether the writers are practicing Marxism or revisionism. In the literary and art circles, the minds of the people who are more seriously affected by bourgeois right are full of such bourgeois ideas as "private ownership of knowledge" and "private ownership of skill." They write a book or perform in a play only because they regard them as commodities or counters for bargaining with the Party and the people. The flourishing development of creative works by the workers, peasants and soldiers has dealt a telling blow to this kind of "bourgeois style" in the literary and art circles. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers deeply realized that: Creative work is not a business of the individual, but an undertaking of the class and the Party. They have resolved to become faithful spokesmen of the revolutionary people and chroniclers of the era and consciously to turn out creative works for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What should be pointed out in particular is that the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers are a completely new type of revolutionary literary and art fighters. They not only are the main force of revolution and production, but also reinforcements for the whole socialist literary and art ranks. They embody the communist spirit of integrating manual labor with mental labor. In socialist society, although the broad masses of working people have politically become masters of their own affairs, there is still a distinction between mental labor and manual labor, and bourgeois right still exists. Exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realms of the superstructure including the various spheres of culture is a strategic measure adopted for combating and guarding against revisionism and gradually abolishing the three major distinctions left over from the former society. To further develop worker-peasant-soldier literary and artistic works and to build and strengthen a literary and art rank with workers, peasants and soldiers as the main body--such is precisely an important path along which the domain of literature and art heads for the far-reaching goal of communism.

The life of fiery struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers has provided socialist literary and artistic works with a rich and inexhaustible source of inspiration. The literary and artistic works of the workers, peasants and soldiers have in turn greatly promoted the development and prosperity of socialist literature and art. Because of this, the workers, peasants and soldiers are not only the rightful masters but the genuine masters of socialist literature and art. Summing up the road traversed, the spare-time worker-writers of Shanghai profoundly realized: "Separated from sunlight, morning clouds are nothing but few floating clouds. Separated from the soil new seedlings will wither and die." This sunlight means the Party and Chairman Mao, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the basic line of the Party. This soil means the life of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the heat of struggle of the three great revolutionary movements. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers are seriously reading the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, by integrating theory with practice, they have mastered thoroughly the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They resolve never to separate themselves from productive labor and from the masses. They are determined to preserve the characteristics of the working people, consciously resist bourgeois corrosion and the idea of bourgeois right, and strive to transform their world outlook. We believe that if the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, energetically learn the writing experience of revolutionary model plays, set ambitions, aims do practice couragoeusly and create boldly, they will certainly be able to create more heroic models of the proletariat glittering with the brilliance of communist ideas and breaking with the idea of bourgeois right, and make still greater contributions to restricting bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LEADING CADRES

Properly Wield and Exercise Power for the People

by

Hsiung Ch'u (熊楚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1975)

In the socialist state of the dictatorship of our proletariat, the leadership cadres at various levels and the organ working personnel have work to do and duties to perform. All of them have definite functions and power and wield a part of the power. What are such functions and power for? For serving the people. The fundamental distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the exploiting classes of former days is that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not an instrument used by a few exploiters to oppress the majority of laboring people but is dictatorship exercised by the great majority of people over an extremely small number of exploiters. Therefore, the cadres at various levels and organ working personnel wielding the political power of the state must represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people and reflect the wishes and demands of the overwhelming majority of people and exercise official authority for the laboring people.

In the socialist society, people hold different work positions and exercise different kinds of authority. But all this is a division of labor necessary for the revolutionary work and is not a distinction between the superior and the inferior, between the imminent and the humble. The comrades at the leadership posts are the Party's working personnel as well as ordinary laborers. As to power, all our power belongs to the people and to the proletariat. Our cadres' power "is given by the working class and by the poor and lower-middle peasants and by the broad laboring masses representing over 90 percent of the population." As leading cadres and organ working personnel, they are not only representatives of the masses but also servants of the people, not only the leaders of the masses but also the "public servants" of society, and are in no way overlords sitting on the backs of the people. We have only the obligation to promote the well-being of the people and no right to promote personal interests.

But such a common principle is still forgotten by certain people. Some persons consider their authority as privately owned and put the individual above the Party and the masses and exploit authority to serve the interests of individuals or small groups. Some people always feel that prestige goes hand in hand with power and that placed high above they can bark commands and issue orders. Some people throw away the style of arduous struggle, pursue material enjoyment and give every thought to living conditions and salaries.

All this is a manifestation of turning official authority into personal privilege and a manifestation of the idea of bourgeois right. It is fundamentally incompatible with the ideological style of the proletariat. If allowed to develop, it will make a section of the Party and state organ cadres change from servants of the people into new bourgeois elements and make the units and departments led by them change the system of ownership, so that the nature of state power is gradually changed and an overall restoration of capitalism is brought about. Should not this arouse the high vigilance of every revolutionary comrade?

Why is it that some people turn official authority into a personal privilege? This, it should be said, is a natural reflection of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has its deep class and social roots.

Having just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, socialist society is inevitably stamped with the marks of the old society in various respects. So there are still classes and class struggle and there is still bourgeois right. For several thousand years, what the exploiting class preached was "officers are superior and the people inferior" and "the highest is noble and the lowest humble." They embellished themselves as "representatives" of society and the "masters" of the people. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, we deprived the exploiting class of their privileges along with its overthrow. But they are still physically present. The idea reflecting these privileges still exists. The exploiting class unreconciled to its defeat and its representatives are precisely exploiting this decadent ideology to induce "by public office, emoluments and favor" some of us to walk deeper and deeper into the quagmire of the bourgeoisie.

These phenomena tell us that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is possible that the proletarian functions and power will be exploited by the bourgeoisie and will be dominated by the idea of bourgeois right and turned into the privilege of a minority. It is possible that the power already acquired by the proletariat and the laboring people will be lost again. This is a question that can never be overlooked.

To correctly deal with the functions and power vested by the Party and the people and serve the people faithfully and diligently is a lofty quality every revolutionary should have in himself.

In his 17 years as cadre, proletarian elite fighter Wang Kuo-fu served the public single-mindedly. He showed concern for the collective and fervent love for the masses. He helped all the poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole village to build their new houses. He himself stayed all along in that ramshackle "farm laborer's house." Such a lofty quality and communist spirit are worthy of being emulated by us.

Our leading cadres at various levels and the organ working personnel must seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, assiduously transform the world outlook, "make a most

thorough rupture with the traditional concepts," break through the shackles of the idea of bourgeois right, correctly deal with function and power, seek neither fame nor gain, have the Chinese revolution and the great cause of world revolution in their minds, "bow their heads to work willingly as cows," properly wield and exercise power for the people and continue the revolution without stopping on the way.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Peking Automobile Plant Achieves Progress by Indigenous Methods

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

a peking automobile repair works which made a sample lorry nine years ago with simple lathes and hand tools, now offers an annual supply of 3,500 two-ton lorries sold both at home and abroad.

the erhlikou automobile plant stands as an example of the chinese workers' use of indigenous methods to win time in socialist construction. "combining indigenous methods with modern ones is part of the policy of 'walking on two legs'," said liu cheng-hsiang, director of the production section at the plant. "in our plant, this way of doing things has brought about greater, faster, better and more economical results as called for by the party's general line for building socialism."

the workers were thrilled to learn about their task of trial-producing two-ton lorries at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. expressing his sentiments, a veteran worker said: "all the cars we repaired before liberation were made in foreign countries. how we yearned to build our own exclamation"

designing went hand in hand with manufacturing. eighteen groups were organized to uncork the bottlenecks in technology. in the absence of special equipment, the workers renovated the few simple lathes at their disposal and made such complicated parts as hyperboloidal bevel gears and roller-mounted stud steering gears. they hammered steel plates into a driver's cab and a lorry body, a job that would normally require an oil hydraulic press.

the first lorry, produced in four months of hard work, won wide acclaim in peking. but the plant was too poorly equipped to start serial production. "we can't wait till the state gives us all the machines needed", said the workers, their morale boosted by their initial success. "we'll create the conditions for serial production."

the plant started mass campaign for technical advances. workers of the steering wheel workshop made two internal and external thread grinders in two months. these and the five semi-automatic lathes they turned out later enabled the workshop to produce 5,000 steering wheels annually. one imported thread grinder would have costed the plant well over 100,000 yuan (rmb) and taken one year to come. "in building socialism", the workers said, "we can't stay idle for a single day."

in the past nine years, workers of the plant made 225 pieces of equipment on their own and introduced

ten production lines. accelerated mechanization made possible an annual rise of 60 per cent in output accompanied by a sharp drop in cost and improvements in quality. the profits the plant turned over to the state from 1966 to 1974 were 3.6 times as much as the investment it received in the same period. "the 'indigenous machines', as our workers called them, are not what they were either", said liu cheng-hsiang. "they have been turned into advanced ones."

a 300-ton large-table oil hydraulic press, which was made in 1967 by the method of "ants gnawing at a bone" (using small tools to process a huge workpiece), was turned into a semi-automatic machine last year to raise efficiency and reduce labour intensity. early this year, workers of the chassis workshop changed most of the machines into semi-automatic ones, improved on the old technological process and introduced a new production line, raising the workshop's capacity two and a half times without adding manpower or equipment.

the workers are carrying out a long-range plan which they worked out through repeated discussions earlier this year under the leadership of the plant party committee. it envisages automation or semi-automation of all processes through technical innovations. the plant overfulfilled its production quotas every month from january to may and effected a number of innovations.

MINING

North China Miners Pitch into Long-term Program

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 8, 1975)

workers of the tatung coal mining administration are going all out to realize a 1975-1985 programme.

the mines under the administration overfulfilled state quotas every month from january to april. by may 20, they had topped the run-of-mine coal target by 550,000 tons. the present daily output is 2.5 times the total in 1948, the year before liberation.

coal output in the 70-year-old tatung mines has risen substantially since liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to meet the country's increasing demand for coal and further tap the potential of the mines, the administration's party committee organized the masses

to work out a long-term programme for 1975-1985. planning groups of workers, cadres and technicians proposed to treble coal output by 1985. the workers said, "we drew up the programme and we'll carry it out."

to turn the wachinwan mine from a medium into a big one under the 10-year-programme, the construction team improved the underground haulage system and raised its capacity within half a year, while the miners did their best to cut more coal. as a result, the mine topped its annual target in early may.

the programme calls for fast tunnelling at new levels of extraction in the meiyukou mine. a worker-cadre-technician group brought up a new tunnelling plan on the basis of extensive surveys. adopting new methods, the no. 1 tunnelling team fulfilled state targets for the first quarter in january, those for the first six months in the first quarter and those for the year by may 25. it was commended as a trail-blazer in carrying out the long-term programme.

a few people expected more equipment from the state for the realization of the programme. but the workers thought quite differently and stood for self-reliance. they improved the existing plant and built new equipment to achieve better mechanization in coal extraction, tunnelling, loading and haulage. the machinery workshop turned out 30 pieces of highly efficient underground loading machinery in four months.

leading cadres of the coal mining administration are battling in the van. of the nine standing committee members of the party committee, three attend to day-to-day work while the six others work alongside the workers and direct production at coalfaces or construction sites. national labour hero chang wan-fu, now chairman of the trade union organization and deputy chief of the planning committee of the administration, works regularly with the miners and spreads advanced experience among them.

INTEGRATION WITH WORKERS

Engineers at Taching Oilfield Integrate Themselves with Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

several hundred engineers and technicians of the institute of designing and research in china's biggest oilfield -- taching -- are more consciously "integrating themselves with" workers and cadres in designing and scientific experiment, as the study of the theory on proletarian dictatorship is surging throughout china. studying and working together with the oil workers, they are making new contributions to building up the oilfield.

the engineers and technicians of the institute have actively integrated themselves with the workers under the leadership of party organizations since the campaign to tap oil here was launched 15 years ago. in the early days of the oilfield, most of these technicians served as workers for at least a year and a half at the grassroots level. since then, they have made a point of spending three to four months every year joining the workers in study, productive labour and scientific experiment. in addition, they have taken time out to engage in farm and side-line production. they have raised their ideological level and increased their ability in the course of integrating with the workers. so far, more than 224 intellectuals from this institute have been admitted into the chinese communist party.

in the course of studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory and the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the engineers and technicians of this institute, by reviewing their personal experiences, have become more aware of the significance of the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants for preventing and opposing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they say that the existence of classes, class contradictions, class struggle and bourgeois right in the historical period of socialism poses to intellectuals the question of which class to serve and what road to follow. only by consciously integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, remoulding their world outlook in the image of the proletariat and constantly combating the influences of bourgeois ideology, they say, can they adhere to the correct orientation and give play to their role in socialist construction. the story of a civil engineering technician named chang hsiao-chung serves as a pertinent illustration. on one occasion, when he went to work at a construction site, he had intended to avail himself of the chance to build up his own prestige. but, as he stayed on at the worksite, he received a profound education from the workers

who worked neither for fame nor for gain. determined to learn from their revolutionary spirit, he "settled down" at the worksite and consciously fostered working class feelings in his mind. in order to relieve the workers of strenuous labour in one project, he made investigations and improved the design, slashing an amount of earth work which would take 100 people to complete in 20 days. he took part in on-the-spot designing on 14 occasions and worked for a total of 59 months at the worksites in the nine years between 1966 and 1974. summing up his experience during this period recently while studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship, he said that only by persevering in integrating with the worker-peasant masses and overcoming the erroneous tendency of despising productive labour and divorcing themselves from practice can intellectuals see eye to eye with the working people, serve their interests wholeheartedly, and contribute their own share to building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

taking the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon, the engineers and technicians at the institute have deepened their criticism of the idealist apriori trash peddled by lin piao and company, and fostered the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes" and "practice comes first" they have been learning modestly from workers at the grassroots in the course of designing over the past few months. technicians on the new oilfield comprehensive research team pitched tents in a new oil zone and joined workers in studying marxist theory and surveying oil in the wilderness. in a short period they established the size of the oil zone, completed intensive exploration of a sample area and finished preparations for making a plan for exploitation.

in the course of studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship, the engineers and technicians have further broken with such manifestations of bourgeois right as regarding "knowledge as a private asset", they have been concerting their efforts and helping each other in their work. cooperating with other technicians since 1970, chou hsi-ching has succeeded in improving the crude oil dehydration units and introducing a new technological process which helps double dehydration capacity without adding equipment and labour power. guided by chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, he consciously attributes what he has achieved to leadership by the party and the concerted efforts of the masses, and pledges himself to work still harder for the revolution.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITIES

Profound Changes in Residents' Courtyyards in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

peking families living in traditional-style houses with several households sharing a common courtyard are organizing themselves on the basis of courtyards to carry out education and occupy the ideological and cultural fields with socialism in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this has brought profound changes to neighbourhood communities.

residents call this kind of compound "hsiangyang (face-the-sun) courtyard" or "socialist courtyards."

such courtyards were first organized by some residents in the peihsinchiao area in northeastern peking. when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started last year, households sharing common courtyards got organized under the leadership of the neighbourhood party committee and set up "courtyard management committees" to run affairs within the courtyards. members of such management committees include worker residents in the courtyards, representatives of housewives and youngsters and children as well as cadres on the residents' committees. the adults and children of the same courtyards study marxism-leninism, current affairs and policies in groups regularly and criticize lin piao and confucius so as to combat the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. moreover, they hold theatrical soirees, give story narrations, play table tennis matches and other games during festival holidays and week-ends.

in this way, criticism of lin piao and confucius has spread to all families. in a thriving revolutionary atmosphere, the neighbours study political theory with keener interest, pay greater attention to sanitation and health work and helping with public security work. school children are better organized in after-school activities and people are more united than before.

the experience of the peihsinchiao area in organizing the residents on the basis of courtyards soon spread to other districts and apartment neighbourhoods in peking. leading members of departments concerned consider such organization a good form in strengthening urban management.

most of peking's old houses are arranged in the form of square or rectangular courtyards ringed by low brick-and-tile rooms. the courtyards usually open off a small alleyway or a street. in some cases, one courtyard leads to a second courtyard which again opens off a third

one in the back. on the other hand, many multi-storied buildings have been put up for factory workers and office staff since liberation. each courtyard or building generally house several to scores of families. in the peihsinchiao area, for example, there are 328 big courtyards and buildings each accommodating ten families or more. they account for nearly one-third of the more than 70,000 inhabitants in the area. now, not only the big courtyards but also the small, one-family courtyards have been organized.

previously, peking's inhabitants were never organized on the basis of courtyards in which they live. there were only neighbourhood committees operating under the primary government body -- the street revolutionary committee. each neighbourhood committee was in charge of a number of alleyways, dozens of courtyards and hundreds of households. it was quite difficult for the neighbourhood committees to sponsor activities. besides, many working parents and students seldom took part in the activities organized by the neighbourhood. this made it hard to carry out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass-roots.

peking's workers were very enthusiastic when the "hsiangyang (face-the-sun) courtyard" system was initiated. "we workers are masters not only in building the city but also in running the city and transforming it," they responded.

workers' participation strengthens leadership in the neighbourhood and enlivens and upgrades the activities arranged for the inhabitants.

in the past, many dependents of factory and office workers were virtually deprived of the right to political study either because they were too old or weak to move about or because they were tied to household chores. now, study groups are organized right in their own courtyards and they can fall in easily. many factory and office workers join in the study after the day's work. university professors or worker-activists in theoretical study voluntarily act as instructors to the courtyard study groups.

the setting up of the courtyard organization provides favourable conditions for giving youngsters good upbringing. all the courtyards take the off-school education as an important task.

veteran worker yin chen-chiang of the peking municipal transport bureau is deputy head of a managing committee of a bigger courtyard in tungssu street and, at the same time, he is in charge of the off-school education. his wife is also a worker and they have four children. he said: some working couples are so busy in their work and have not much time to stay at home so they can not attend to the after-school life

of their children. now the courtyard has children's organization. girls and boys do morning exercises and running exercises together. after school they have lively activities: they do home work at the same time; study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works together; take part in revolutionary mass criticism; put up blackboard newspaper and wall papers; and do physical labour which varies in form with the different age groups.

children vie with one another to clean the courtyard and perform good deeds. all these bring remarkable changes in their outlook. parents and school teachers are very happy about this, he said.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Agricultural Middle School in Minority County Revolutionizes Education

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 8, 1975)

an agricultural middle school in an autonomous county inhabited by the minority people of puyi nationality in southwest china has made gratifying achievements in revolution in education and in serving rural socialist construction.

graduates from the chemao agricultural middle school in tseheng county, kweichow province, are now working in the county's more than 200 production brigades as book-keepers and teachers at the more than 100 primary schools. over 100 of them are barefoot doctors or veterinaries and 20 of them are small hydro-electric power station technicians and farm machine operators and maintenance workers.

tseheng county is in an outlying mountainous area. before liberation, the puyi people experienced untold sufferings and remained illiterate for generations. the chemao agricultural middle school was set up in the socialist education movement in 1964 under the leadership of the county party committee. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the school started its revolution in education by following chairman mao's revolutionary line in education. it enrolls students from among the commune members recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants. students return to their villages after graduation. people call this system "from the commune and back to the commune."

students take specialized courses ranging from six months to a year and a half. they are admitted during

anytime of the school year, and may be recalled whenever their production teams need them. they may return to the school for further studies when they meet with technical difficulties in their work.

school courses are arranged to meet the needs of the countryside. they include book-keeping, veterinary medicine, normal education, public health and agricultural machinery. school syllabuses are arranged in such a way so that students can readily apply what they learn at school to agricultural and rural development.

the graduates cherish the countryside and enthusiastically take part in socialist revolution and construction when they return to their communes and production teams.

pan chao-chih was put in charge of women's work after she finished her normal education and returned to her production team. she joins commune members in farm work by day and organizes them to study politics and learn writing in the evening. she has gradually raised her awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the poor and lower-middle peasants praised these graduates and said: "graduates from the chemao agricultural middle school are really good. they are capable and good at their work."

after one year's stay in the middle school, lung tung-hsien of the tasha production team of the pachin commune is now a versatile mechanic. he has mastered how to operate and repair six different farm machines such as diesel engine, petrol engine and generator.

CHILDREN'S FINE ART EXHIBITION

Shanghai Holds Children's Fine Arts Exhibition

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 8, 1975)

the shanghai art gallery is currently staging an exhibition of works of fine arts by children between 4 and 14 years of age.

the more than 400 exhibits include traditional chinese paintings, oil paintings, gouaches, new year pictures, graphics, serial pictures, paper cuts, patchwork, embroidery and plaiting. they were selected from among several thousand creations recommended from the districts and suburban counties of shanghai.

with a revolutionary political content, these works reflect the spirit of the times and the mental outlook of the children of new china growing up healthily under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

with simple lines and bright colours, the budding artists warmly praise their happy life in the socialist motherland and express their ardent love for chairman mao, for the communist party and for the workers, peasants and soldiers. "study marxism-leninism from childhood", a gouache by ten-year-old wu wen in sungchiang county on shanghai's outskirts, shows in sprightly strokes a group of primary school pupils exchanging experience in the study of marxist-leninist theory as they sit in a circle under a willow tree by a new block of workers' flats. in the traditional chinese painting "uncle, take a picture of us", 13-year-old hsiao lu presents by his sparing touches a brave and bright looking city girl leaving for farmwork in a frontier area. at the side is her kid brother who wears her padded cap and carries her big bag. with a broad smile, he asks to have a picture taken with his sister.

"do physical labour on sunday", a traditional chinese painting by two pupils of a primary school in putuo district, shows a group of children delightfully helping workers wash street cleaners on a holiday. nearly a hundred pupils in the school have joined in amateur painting groups. led by their teachers, they often go to factories, rural areas and shops to take part in physical labour, depict the life and struggles of the workers and peasants and get the latter's opinions on their works, which totalled 4,000 in the past three years. this developed their artistic talents as well as their love for physical labour and for the labouring people.

shanghai, the biggest city in china, has one and a half million children. the works on display at the current exhibition were contributed by nearly 1,000 children in 400 schools.

all primary schools in shanghai conduct classes in fine arts, and many have spare-time groups receiving guidance from amateur worker artists and professionals. the children's palaces in the various districts of the city sponsor exhibitions, study sessions, lectures and discussions on fine arts, and mobile shows are often held by rural schools.

HARNESSING OF SEA COAST

South China Province Harnesses Sea Coast

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 7, 1975)

the people of south china's kwangtung, the province with the longest coast line in the country, are reclaiming beaches and achieving good harvests. this fulfills an age-old dream of the inhabitants who used to be at the mercy every summer and autumn of strong typhoons and tidal waves that turned the soil saline.

take swatow prefecture which has more than 500 kilometres of coast line. its nine coastal counties have built 740 kilometres of sea dykes. the prefecture has reclaimed 22,000 hectares of land from the sea since the big leap forward year of 1958.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of chaoyang county, taking the pace-setting tachai brigade as their example, pooled their strength to complete a 1.5-kilometre-long, 80-span bridge sluice, 11 metres wide at the top, in just nine months. this protected some 20,000 hectares of farmland and made it possible to reclaim 2,300 hectares of sea beaches. in addition, they built two 16-kilometre-long dykes along the lienchiang river behind the sluice to store river water. a labyrinth of canals led water to the reclaimed land and improved 12,500 hectares of fields which used to be hit by floods and dry spells.

reclaimed land was highly saline. paddy rice could be planted only after fish were bred for one year and green manure crops grown for another two years. now water from rivers or new reservoirs is used to leach the salt. thus the reclaimed fields give a good harvest within the year.

leichow peninsula, constantly hit by sandstorms and drought, was a desolate place and epidemics were rampant. the people in recent years have completed a series of water conservancy projects centred on the 248-kilometre-long youth canal, bringing 100,000 hectares under irrigation. two forest belts each stretching several hundred kilometres have gone up to cut the effect of sandstorms on farmland and villages. crops are now growing on what was once sandy waste.
sugar-cane, rubber trees and sisal plants cover hill sides. in the past eight years, 250,000 hectares of trees were planted and more than 1,330 hectares grown to industrial crops. grain output for the four counties and one city on the peninsula ranges from 2.5 to 5.5 times pre-liberation figures. the peninsula has become a grain, oil and sugar producer.

ANTI-HAILSTORM WORK

Good Anti-Hailstorm Work in Northwest China's Shensi Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 7, 1975)

damage by serious hailstorms, a bane for northwest china's shensi province, is being minimized and farm output rising, thanks to mass efforts in recent years.

the worst post-liberation hailstorm hit the province in 1970, but the affected area was one-fourth less than in previous years because of better and earlier meteorological forecasts and the specific measures taken. in 1974, lunghsien county on the border of shensi and kansu provinces defeated 5 hailstorms and its grain output was 40 per cent above 1973's.

the 52 counties of the seven regions and cities of the province have set up an anti-hailstorm force of more than 30,000 people who man 2,100 observation posts. hailstorm clouds formations are attacked with rockets and cannon to disperse them and the sound waves set into motion weaken the conditions for forming hail.

the party organizations at all levels have taken the lead in investigating hailstorm patterns and arousing the people to use locally available raw material and scrap iron and steel to produce gun powder and the weapons in small plants.

TAIWAN

Eight Rescued Fishermen from Taiwan Return Home

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 8, 1975)

eight fishermen from taiwan province who had been rescued at sea by people's liberation armymen left chekiang province for taiwan province by a taiwan fishing vessel yesterday.

the fishing boat "shunan no. 21" from keelung city, taiwan province, struck hidden reefs and sank after losing its bearings when fishing at sea near choushan island, chekiang province, on the morning of may 16. the crew were rescued and brought to safety by commanders and fighters of a local naval unit of the people's liberation army.

while in chekiang, the eight fishermen were given warm reception by the local people's government. the sick and injured were given timely treatment. prior to their departure, the rescued fishermen expressed thanks to the local government and people for the hospitality given them.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese and Australian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and australian minister for foreign affairs donald robert willesee held talks here this morning.

present on the occasion were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald, officials of the australian ministry for foreign affairs m.j. cook, d.w. argall and g. briot, as well as deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry wu fan-wu and liu hua.

CHINA AND FRANCE

International School Sports Meet Opens in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 7, 1975)

the 1975 international track and field meet of middle school students opened in poitiers yesterday.

taking part in the meet are teams from 16 countries including france, china, algeria, romania, turkey, brazil, yugoslavia and italy.

the opening ceremony was attended by pierre vochel, prefect of the poiton-charentes region, henri douchart, rector of the academy of poitiers, pierre vertatier, mayor of poitiers, and claude pinau, president of the international federation of school sports.

chinese sportsmen arrived in poitiers on june 4. they were greeted by roger rouger, president of the organization committee of the sports meet, and a group of students of the agricultural school of venours, who, dressed in native costumes and carrying flowers, went there from 30 kilometres away to welcome the chinese team.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Weightlifting Contests between Chinese and Japanese Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1975)

chinese and japanese weightlifting teams had friendly contests in the peking indoor-stadium this afternoon and evening.

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), chung shih-tung, a leading member of the federation, pai ping, leading member of the chinese weightlifting association, and ni chih-chin and other leading members of the departments concerned were among the spectators. they also met and had a friendly conversation with taro baba and shiro migishima, leader and deputy leader of the japanese weightlifting delegation, before the afternoon contest began.

kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, attended the meeting and watched the contest.

in an atmosphere of friendship, chinese and japanese weightlifters competed in eight categories. chinese fly weight cheng kang snatched 95 kilogrammes, one kilogramme better than the listed chinese national record for this category set by yang liu-han last october. japanese light weight takahiro nakata snatched 132.5 kilogrammes to break the japanese national record of 130 kilogrammes set by himself in november 1971.

the more than 6,000 spectators warmly applauded the determined will of the contestants of both countries.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Fifth "Radio Peking" Listeners' Delegation from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the fifth "radio peking" listeners' delegation led by hikaru tagami, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

present on the occasion was li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 1 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration. it will leave for southern parts of china before going home.

Personages in Kanto Area Demand Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 7, 1975)

over 500 members of the japan socialist party, trade union activists, and personages of other circles held a rally in tokyo today to express warm support for the joint statement of the sixth japan socialist party delegation to china and the china-japan friendship association, and to strongly demand the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japan socialist party, hisao kuroda, former dietman, and tadashi yaoita, dietman of the japan socialist party, spoke at the rally on behalf of its sponsors. they pointed that the spirit of the joint statement of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association is in complete accord with the basic interests of the japanese people. it is of great significance to furthering the japanese people's struggle against hegemonism and to promoting the friendship and unity between the japan socialist party and the people of china and other third world countries.

takatoshi fujita, member of the sixth delegation of the japan socialist party to china, made a report on their china visit to the warm welcome of all present.

speaking at the rally were also representatives of the japan socialist party from tokyo, saitama, kanagawa, chiba, yamanashi and ibaraki. they expressed their determination to struggle for the implementation of the spirit of the joint statement, and unanimously demanded the early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

an appeal adopted by the rally says that the essence of the joint statement of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association is the explicit inclusion of "opposition to the hegemonism of the two superpowers". this is the correct development of the asanuma spirit of the japan socialist party in the light of the current international and asian situation.

the appeal stresses that a certain superpower, which is opposed to japan-china friendship, has taken the lead in whipping up a wave of unprecedented intervention, disruption and vilification against the joint statement. just as in the case of the "asanuma statement", this serves to prove the justice of the joint statement.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china.

madame imelda romualdez marcos is accompanying the president on the visit.

the president's party includes his two daughters, secretary of foreign affairs carlos p. romulo, other cabinet members, governors and high ranking officials.

president and madame marcos were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, madame cho lin, and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended welcome to president and madame marcos on behalf of chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai. president and madame marcos thanked the hosts for the hospitality accorded to them. later, at the guest house, the distinguished guests were cordially received by madame kang ke-ching and madame teng ying-chao.

there have been long-standing friendly exchanges between the people of china and the philippines. of late, the relations between the two countries have developed further. at the invitation of premier chou en-lai, madame imelda romualdez marcos visited china as the special representative of president marcos in september, 1974, making a positive contribution to the development of the sino-philippine relations. the current official visit to china by president marcos marks a new growth in the relations between the two countries.

the arrival route was today decorated with the national flags of china and the philippines and multi-coloured banners. huge streamers strung across the streets and trailing from tall buildings read: "warmly welcome president and madame marcos exclamation" "warmly welcome the distinguished philippine guests exclamation" "firmly support the people of the philippines in their struggle

to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and the philippines exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at 2:30 p.m. the two special planes carrying the philippine president and madame marcos respectively landed at peking airport which flew the national flags of china and the philippines. chinese leaders warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. two little girls presented bouquets to the president and madame marcos. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of the republic of the philippines and the people's republic of china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, president marcos reviewed an honour guard composed of men of the ground, naval and airforces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests walked round to meet the crowd, people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans. youngsters danced to the accompaniment of music. president and madame marcos repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

welcoming president and madame marcos and the other distinguished philippine guests at the airport were lin chiao-chih, standing committee member of the national people's congress; han nien-lung and wang hai-jung, vice-foreign ministers; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court; shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

on hand were benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province, and other philippine guests who had arrived in peking earlier, members of the philippine trade and manufacturing delegation visiting peking, as well as diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

List of Philippine President Marcos' Official Party to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

following is the list of the members of the official party accompanying president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines on his visit to china:

mrs. imelda r. marcos, wife of president marcos;

miss imee marcos and miss irene marcos, daughters of president marcos;

carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs;

benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province;

vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry, and mrs. socorro p. paterno;

jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development;

francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; and

major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President and Mrs. Marcos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, his wife mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, and their daughters imee marcos and irene marcos.

chairman mao extended welcome to president marcos on his official visit to china and to mrs. marcos and their daughters on their visit to china, and had a friendly conversation with them. president marcos said that he felt honoured and happy to have this opportunity to visit china and meet with chairman mao.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets President and Mrs. Marcos and Other Distinguished Philippine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this evening president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines and his wife mrs. imelda r. marcos, his daughters imee marcos and irene marcos and other distinguished philippine guests. they were: carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs; vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry; jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development; francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; and major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, directors ko hua and chu chuan-hsien and deputy director chang han-chih of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chiang Ching, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh and Ku Mu Meet President and Mrs. Marcos and Other Distinguished Philippine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

chinese leaders chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu this evening met president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, his wife mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, and the other distinguished philippine guests accompanying president marcos on his visit. they were photographed together.

Peking Grand Banquet in Honor of President and Mrs. Marcos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping presided over a grand banquet given in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, and his wife mrs. imelda r. marcos and all the distinguished philippine guests accompanying the president on his visit.

present were chinese leaders hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, foreign trade minister li chiang, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang, minister of culture yu hui-yung, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and madame cho lin.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of the philippines and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome as president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished guests stepped into the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president marcos spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in his speech praised the filipino people for their unremitting efforts in recent years to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty, and praised the philippines for actively developing relations with other third world countries, supporting the struggle of developing countries to safeguard their national economic rights and interests and opposing hegemonism and power politics in international affairs.

speaking of the situation in asia with emphasis, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "the indochinese peoples have won a great historic victory and dealt imperialism and hegemonism a heavy blow. the current situation is most favourable for the asian peoples to carry forward their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the asian countries to pursue an independent foreign policy. the historical trend of asian peoples determining their own destinies is pressing forward irresistibly." he went on: "we are glad to note the significant progress of the struggle of the people of southeast asian countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty. the southeast asian countries have won extensive international support for their positive position for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia and barring superpower interference and contention.

we sincerely hope that these countries will unite more closely with other third world countries and play a greater role in international affairs. as always, we will firmly support the southeast asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping pointed out: "at present the world is far from being tranquil. everywhere the superpowers are contending for hegemony. what should especially put people on the alert is that where the one superpower has to withdraw after suffering defeat, the other superpower, with unbridled ambition, is trying to seize the chance to carry out expansion by overt or covert means of contest. but the people of all countries who hold their destiny in their own hands will never allow any superpower to lord it over them. the people of asian countries, who have rich experience in combating imperialism, will certainly see through superpower wiles and schemes, guard against 'letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate,' and thus frustrate the superpower policy of aggression and expansion."

he said: "china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. china will never be a superpower, and will never commit aggression against or bully other countries. we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their just struggles. at the same time we hold that the social system of a country should be chosen and decided only by its own people. it is possible for countries with different social systems to develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. our policy and stand are consistent and firm."

on the relations between china and the philippines, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and the philippines resumed and has developed. the current visit of president marcos to china will surely make an important contribution to the further advancement of the friendly relations between china and the philippines and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

in his speech at the banquet, president marcos referred to the struggle of the filipino people against colonial rule and enslavement and recalled the long history of friendly exchanges between the people of the philippines and china. speaking of the current situation in asia, he said: "the old modes of thought can no longer sustain

us or any other nation in asia. we must review our alliances, reappraise our destiny, and, in a word, go out into the world."

president marcos continued: "we are asians. we live in asia. our future is in asia. and we should remodel our thoughts and our policies in accordance with that indubitable fact.

"from this i can only conclude that it is to the interest of the whole world, including china, that the countries of southeast asia be truly and genuinely strong and independent, capable of being friendly with all nations.

"i believe that a new age dawns upon asia and the whole world.

"it is an age where the most subtle forms of foreign domination or intervention must disappear.

"every nation of the third world is aware that a new world is being built and every nation passionately desires a share in this undertaking.

"i believe that economic development and modernization constitute the strongest foundation for true freedom and independence, that economic progress and military security are two sides of the same coin.

"we know of the deficiencies of our countries of the developing world, but we believe that spiritual strength, which is the most potent weapon in the asian arsenal, will make up for such deficiencies."

he pointed out that china and her leaders under chairman mao tsetung enshrine as a basic guiding principle of international relations not only co-existence but also equality of all nations, irrespective of wealth, size and most important of all -- of differences in social systems. "we, in the philippines, intend to follow strictly this policy of friendship with every country and equality among nations," he added.

in conclusion, president marcos said: "the transformation of china that the chinese people, under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have achieved in the short period of 26 years is undeniably the most noble monument to the invincibility of an idea supported by the force of the human spirit. it is the world's outstanding example of self-reliance -- in the most massive scale.

"as an oriental, i cannot but be proud of your historic achievement."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the philippines and china.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant strengthening of the traditional friendship between the people of china and the philippines and the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and philippine music.

present at the banquet were also:

lin chiao-chih and wang tao-yi, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, teng tung-che, ho cheng-wen, yang kuei, hsiao peng, chang chen, chen wei-chi, yu li-chin, chao cheng-hung, ho lan-chieh, huang hua, teng kang, shih shao-hua, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, ting kuo-yu, wu chung, chai tse-min and wang yao-ting.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Banquet in Honor of President Marcos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet here this evening in honour of president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines:

your excellency respected president ferdinand e. marcos and madame marcos,

distinguished guests from the philippines,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency ferdinand marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, and madame marcos have, in response to our invitation, come to china on an official visit. madame marcos, who visited china last autumn as the special envoy of the president, is a friend we know well. and now his excellency the president himself has come here, bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the filipino people. just now chairman mao tsetung met the president and madame marcos, and they had a friendly conversation. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me,

on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished guests from the philippines and extend, through you, our cordial greetings and high respects to the filipino people.

the philippines is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in southeast asia. the filipino people are an industrious and valiant people. for centuries, they waged unyielding and heroic struggles against imperialism and colonialism to win national independence. in recent years, they have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. in international affairs, the philippines has actively developed relations with other third world countries, supported the struggle of developing countries to safeguard their national economic rights and interests and opposed hegemonism and power politics. we sincerely wish the filipino people new and greater successes on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present, the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. the many countries and peoples of the third world are steadily strengthening their unity and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. in asia, the indochinese peoples have won a great historic victory and dealt imperialism and hegemonism a heavy blow. the current situation is most favourable for the asian peoples to carry forward their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the asian countries to pursue an independent foreign policy. the historical trend of asian peoples determining their own destinies is pressing forward irresistibly. we are glad to note the significant progress of the struggle of the people of southeast asian countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty. the southeast asian countries have won extensive international support for their positive position for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia and barring superpower interference and contention. we sincerely hope that these countries will unite more closely with other third world countries and play a greater role in international affairs. as always, we will firmly support the southeast asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

historical experience shows that the people's road of progress is never level and smooth. at present the world is far from being tranquil. everywhere the superpowers are contending for hegemony. what should especially put people on the alert is that where the one superpower has to withdraw after suffering defeat, the other superpower, with unbridled ambition, is trying to seize the chance to carry out expansion by overt or covert means of contest. but the people of all countries who hold their destiny in their own hands will never allow any superpower to lord it over them. the people of asian countries, who have rich experience in combating imperialism, will

certainly see through superpower wiles and schemes, guard against "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate," and thus frustrate the superpower policy of aggression and expansion.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. china will never be a superpower, and will never commit aggression against or bully other countries. we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their just struggles. at the same time we hold that the social system of a country should be chosen and decided only by its own people. it is possible for countries with different social systems to develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. our policy and stand are consistent and firm.

friends and comrades,

china and the philippines are neighbours separated only by a strip of water. the traditional friendship between our two peoples dates back to ancient days. more than a thousand years ago, people of our two countries already began sailing across the seas to visit each other and carry on friendly economic and cultural exchanges. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and the philippines resumed and has developed. friendly contacts, cultural exchanges and economic and trade relations between our two peoples have been increasing continuously. the visit of madame marcos to china last year prompted a new development in the relations between china and the philippines. the current visit of president marcos to china is a major event in sino-philippine relations. we believe that his excellency the president's visit will surely make an important contribution to the further advancement of the friendly relations between china and the philippines and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

we wish complete success to the visit of his excellency the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished guests from the philippines.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of the philippines and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous strengthening of the traditional friendship between the chinese and the filipino peoples,

to the further development of the friendly relations between china and the philippines,

to the health of his excellency the president and madame marcos,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from the philippines,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Marcos's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

following is the text of the speech of ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, at the banquet in his honour here this evening hosted by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in the name of premier chou en-lai:

respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping:

thanks to your sincere greetings and to the fraternal friendly sentiments of your people for the government and people of the republic of the philippines exclamation

on behalf of the people and government of the philippines, we extend, through you, our regards and admiration to chairman mao tsetung and the people of your great country.

the wise men say that a long, long time ago land bridges connected my country to the mainland that is china.

today as i flew over the ocean i could see beneath us the bridges to china once again abuilding.

but in a sense we do not need to build the bridges all over again.

the bridges have always been there.

the land bridges may have been flooded by the rising waters of the ice age and washed away by the tides of colonialism.

but the bridges of culture, of the spirit and of the heart have always been -- and shall always be there.

they were there when the western world discovered my country, the philippines, through ferdinand magellan, the portuguese explorer under spanish patronage -- in 1521.

but if we speak of discovery we must remember that china knew the philippines a long, long time before that. china knew the philippines as early as 977 a.d. the records of the sung dynasty (960-1279) and the ming dynasty (1368-1644) referred to the flourishing trade between our two countries. the sultan of sulu, peduca pahala, visited peking in 1417, died in shanghai and was entombed in the ming tombs outside peking. the chinese writers chao ju-kua and wang ta-yuan referred to the chinese-philippine trade in the year 1225 and 1349.

so the bridges between our two countries were there during the four centuries of spanish domination, the british conquest, the half century of american occupation and the four years of japanese domination.

to a very modest extent we are like china. we have known the humiliation of colonization and enslavement.

we fought our conquerors to establish our own republic in 1898. we drove the spanish forces from the countryside to a small corner of manila -- intramuros, the walled city. just the same, we fell as a prize to a new conqueror in the spanish-american war.

i have journeyed to china on a mission for the 42 million filipinos of our republic to assure ourselves that the bridges from the philippines to china will not again be washed away.

the warmth of your invitation to come as your guest -- and now, the graciousness of your welcome for me -- has been preceded by the hospitality and generosity you lavished on my wife, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, last september.

this has evoked in me, and my people, a deep gratitude which joins with our abiding respect for the monumental achievements of the great chinese people, under their recognized leader and father of the country, chairman mao tsetung.

some years back, it was said of the philippines that we were apprehensive of japan, fearful of china, watchful of indonesia, and aggravated by india -- so that philippine policies were oriented towards lesser asian countries and stronger non-asian nations. perhaps these were the genuine perceptions at the time. they were, in any case, a realistic basis for the premises of diplomatic dependence.

it may be pointed out that as a people we are good and dependable friends and fearlessly loyal allies. our national character is reflected in the policies of our government sometimes, as we have learned, to our great disadvantage. it is only when our friendship is repeatedly depreciated or taken for granted that we make an effort to do what is distasteful to us, to act as if selfishly, with a singular devotion to our strict national interests.

so historical experience and realism both bid us to be more objective and less emotional, or if we are to engage our emotions it should be based on our authentic identity as asians. it is on this basis that we reexamine the world, our region and ourselves. the old modes of thought can no longer sustain us or any other nation in asia. we must review our alliances, reappraise our destiny, and, in a word, go out into the world.

we are asians. we live in asia. our future is in asia. and we should remodel our thoughts and our policies in accordance with that indubitable fact.

from this i can only conclude that it is to the interest of the whole world, including china, that the countries of southeast asia be truly and genuinely strong and independent, capable of being friendly with all nations.

i believe that a new age dawns upon asia and the whole world.

it is an age where the most subtle forms of foreign domination or intervention must disappear.

every nation of the third world is aware that a new world is being built and every nation passionately desires a share in this undertaking.

i believe that economic development and modernization constitute the strongest foundation for true freedom and independence, that economic progress and military security are two sides of the same coin.

we know of the deficiencies of our countries of the developing world, but we believe that spiritual strength, which is the most potent weapon in the asian arsenal, will make up for such deficiencies.

i believe that china, with the depth of the moral outrage she has shown for the iniquities of the past and the present, is the natural leader of the third world.

it is a tribute to china and her leaders under chairman mao tsetung that they enshrine as a basic guiding principle of international relations not only coexistence but also equality of all nations, irrespective of wealth, size and most important of all -- of differences in social systems. every nation, under mao tsetung thought, must be allowed to develop into what it considers best according to its judgment. we, in the philippines, intend to follow strictly this policy of friendship with every country and equality among nations.

i came ready to be impressed. i am confident i will leave impressed and encouraged in our own modest endeavor to create a new society in the philippines.

for the transformation of china that the chinese people, under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have achieved in the short period of 26 years is undeniably the most noble monument to the invincibility of an idea supported by the force of the human spirit. it is the world's outstanding example of self-reliance -- in the most massive scale.

as an oriental, i cannot but be proud of your historic achievement.

as a mark of that pride in you and your country and as an earnest of our friendship and cooperation, i have come to formally represent our people in extending greetings to the great chinese people under their leader, chairman mao tsetung.

i ask you therefore to rise and join me in drinking to the good health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung, the continued prosperity of the chinese people, and to the hope that the friendship we build today between our countries will endure a hundred and a thousand years.

Peking Reception Honors Philippine Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

peking press circles gave a reception at noon today to welcome the philippine journalists accompanying president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines on his visit to china.

among the guests were francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman, and other press officers.

present were leading members of peking news organizations and of the information department of the foreign ministry, including teng kang, shih shao-hua, pan fei, hsiao teh, chang chang-hai, wang li-hsing, chiang mu-yueh and hsu hsiao-ping.

acting director of the central broadcasting administration teng kang and press secretary tatad proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and the philippines.

Photo Exhibition in Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

a photo exhibition of "president marcos and the philippine-china relations" was opened in manila on june 5, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the bureau of national and foreign information of the philippine ministry of public information and the filipino-chinese amity club.

on display are nearly 100 photos which record the development of the friendly relations between china and the philippines over the past few years. among these are photos showing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung meeting with mrs. imilda marcos and president marcos receiving wang yao-ting, director of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

in his opening speech, acting director of the national news broadcasting centre said that through this photo exhibition the visitors could see a great milestone in the diplomatic history of the philippines. "with president marcos's current visit to china, new dimensions will be opened up and the economic and social relations strengthened," he added. some philippine mass organizations, political personages and organizations of patriotic oversea chinese extended congratulations on the holding of the exhibition and wished steady growth of the friendship between the philippine and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Back to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by pi ting-chun, commander of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army, returned here by air at noon today after taking part in the celebrations of the 6th anniversary of the "may 25" revolution of the sudan and paying a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of departments concerned yen tsao, tung cheng-hai, chai cheng-wen and chou chueh.

matter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Back in Peking After Visiting Takang Oil Field

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1975)

the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, returned here from tientsin today after a visit to the takang oil field.

in takang, the mission was warmly welcomed by leading cadres and oil workers. with great interest, the distinguished guests saw facilities at an experimental area for oil exploration and exploitation and had a discussion with young workers and technicians, during which they enquired in detail about the whole process from exploration to extraction.

mission leader padmore said that "we have seen with our own eyes how the chinese oil workers under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung have kept to the principle of independence and self-reliance and overcome numerous difficulties in exploring and opening the oil field. all these facts have left a deep impression on us." he said, the visit and discussion have further promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and oil workers of trinidad and tobago and china.

the mission arrived in tientsin from harbin yesterday morning. vice-chairman sun ching-wen of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the mission in the evening.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the mission was met and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman sun ching-wen.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines.

present on the occasion were minister kang shih-en and vice-minister sun hsiao-feng of petroleum and chemical industries and leading members of organizations concerned shen chih-wei and tou ping-wen.

CHINA AND UN

Namibia Question Discussed in UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 6, 1975)

the united nations security council discussed the question of namibia from may 30 to june 6. many representatives strongly denounced the south african racist regime for its illegal occupation of namibia and supported the namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

a draft resolution sponsored by cameroon and four other states condemns the continued occupation of the territory of namibia by south african racist regime and its illegal and arbitrary application of racial discrimination and repressive laws and practices in namibia. it reaffirms support for the struggle of the people of namibia for self-determination and independence.

president of swapo (the south west africa people's organization) sam nujoma attended the meeting on invitation and made a speech. he condemned the south african regime for imposing its bantustan policy on the namibian people. he pointed out that vorster's imperialist design was to continue its policy of dividing namibia. the pretoria racists had not only reinforced their forces in namibia, but also set up new military bases in different parts of the country. swapo would never accept any proposal for elections under the pressure of south african rule of terror, he said.

rupiah b. banda, president of the namibian council, condemned the vorster regime for rejecting swapo's representative role in namibia and continuing to foster its bantustan policy. the people of namibia "will fulfil their obligation to liberate their country through the only means left them, armed struggle", he said.

speaking on behalf of the african group, representative of burundi joseph ndabaniwe said that the african group rejected the vorster racist regime's aggressive position against namibia and its people.

ghanaian representative frank e. boaten pointed out that the situation in namibian remained today much the same as it had been for the past 50 years -- "a territory that is the captive of south africa and suffers from the harmful effects of apartheid and policies of barbarism and cruelty". he was convinced that the oppressed people of namibia would resort to every means to secure their freedom and liberation.

chinese representative chuang yen strongly denounced the south african racist regime for its savage outrages

in namibia. he pointed out that with the support and abetment of the imperialists and the superpowers, the racists are racking their brains to play and push their counter-revolutionary dual tactics in order to maintain their reactionary rule. while stepping up armed suppression, they are engaged in political deception and are vigorously trumpeting so-called "reconciliation" in an attempt to split the national liberation movements, break the militant unity of the african countries and undermine the armed struggle of the peoples in southern africa so as to save themselves from their doomed destruction. he also exposed the deceptive nature of the south african authorities' so-called "reconciliation" and "dialogue" and supported the statements issued by swapo and oau (the organization of african unity) calling on the namibian people to continue to struggle until they attain total independence. he emphasized that the chinese government and people have always supported the people of namibia and other parts of southern africa in their just struggles for national independence and liberation.

algerian representative abdelmadjid fasla pointed out that the pretoria regime continued its illegal occupation of namibia and the vorster regime had further defied the u.n. decisions on namibia. he stressed that the non-aligned countries had always supported the struggle of the namibian people against colonialism and apartheid.

speeches were also made by representatives of somalia, dahomey, romania, yugoslavia, nigeria, tanzania, sierra leone, senegal, guyana, cameroon, mauritania, pakistan, zambia, liberia and the united arab emirates. they all condemned the south african racist regime for its vicious crimes of aggressive domination and colonial repression of namibia. they expressed support for the liberation struggle of the namibian people.

u.s. representative john scali defended the u.s. proposition that a "dialogue" should be pursued with the racist vorster regime. he was against the mandatory sanctions against the vorster regime as were demanded by many speakers.

at the security council meeting this afternoon, chinese representative chuang yen made an explanatory speech before the vote on the draft resolution. he noted that the chinese delegation's position of opposing so-called "dialogue" with the south african racist regime was known to all, and had been stated on many occasions. therefore, it had reservations on the paragraph relating to "dialogue" and some other paragraphs of the draft resolution. but the chinese delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

the draft resolution jointly sponsored by cameroon and four other countries, was voted with 10 in favour, 3 against and 2 abstentions. as three permanent members

of the council -- the united states, britain and france -- voted against it, the draft resolution was not adopted in spite of a majority approval.

after the vote, representatives of the countries sponsoring the draft resolution strongly condemned such unjustifiable action. they again expressed support for the just struggle of the namibian people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

RSVN Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 6, 1975)

the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam led by hua hong viet.

present were wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, tien chih-hung, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as the province's table tennis coaches and players.

present was also phan quang ngau, second secretary of the r.s.v.n. embassy in china, who came specially from peking to greet the delegation.

at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, vice-chairman tien chih-hung and delegation leader hua hong viet proposed toasts. they expressed their warm congratulations on the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam who are both comrades and brothers and between the sportsmen of the two countries.

today, the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms toured the east lake where they viewed the china-viet nam friendship flower -- a kind of climbing plant presented by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people. the vietnamese and chinese comrades posed for pictures in front of the plant which symbolizes the profound friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people.

the table tennis delegation arrived in wuhan by train from hanoi yesterday.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Secretary for National Defence of Yugoslavia Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 7, 1975)

general of the army nikola ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence of yugoslavia, received here today the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

they had a cardial and friendly conversation.

colonel-general dusan pekic, deputy chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and colonel-general branislav joksovic, assistant chief of the general staff, met with the chinese military friendship delegation again this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

also present on both occasions was chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

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PARTY'S BASIC LINE

Stick to Party's Basic Line, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Hu Ch'eng-chün (胡承军)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1975)

The Party's basic line is a line for upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat in the historical period of socialism and a line for persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It takes the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletarian as its theoretical base. Therefore, an important problem in the current effort to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is to get clearer on the relations between adherence to the Party's basic line and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to acquire a deep understanding of the task of the Party's basic line in the historical period of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

Marxism holds that after seizure of political power the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is a fundamental principle. Revolutionary teacher Marx was the first to expound the objective law of the development of human history. He foresaw "class struggle as a factor inevitably leading to the dictatorship of the proletariat." In the struggle with revisionism represented by the Second International, Lenin profoundly spelled out the need of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its tasks. Developing the Marxist great doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat, he pointed out, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not an end of class struggle but a continuation of class struggle in a new form and with new weapons."

In line with the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great leader Chairman Mao systematically summed up the historical experience of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement and scientifically expounded the point that after a basic victory in the system of ownership in the period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. He put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and also formulated for our Party a basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. This basic line reveals the objective law of class struggle in socialist society and points out the main contradictions in socialist society and the methods of resolving such contradictions. Also set forth are the Party's main tasks for the whole historical period of socialism. In both theory and practice, the Party's basic line has solved the most important problem in this contemporary international communist movement, that is, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration,building socialism gradually passing over to communism. Further developed is the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is still the danger of capitalist restoration. To thoroughly triumph over the bourgeoisie is by no means a question that can be solved after a few battles. It calls for protracted, arduous and stubborn class struggle. Fighting must be done not on just one front but in economic, political, cultural and even military fields. To triumphantly resolve these contradictions calls for doggedly adhering to the Party's basic line and doggedly exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and in all stages of the development of the revolution from beginning to end.

To adhere to the Party's basic line, we must strengthen the political power of a proletarian state and use the method of exercising dictatorship to resolve the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. This is a fundamental task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After seizure of state power by the proletariat, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes in their vain attempt to recapture their lost "paradise" will naturally in desperation engage the proletariat in a trial of strength. One of the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to use "an iron fist" to "oppress the reactionary class, the reactionaries and the exploiters resisting the socialist revolution within the state and oppress those sabotaging socialist construction." Only in this way can we insure the triumphant development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the 25 years after national liberation, we launched such political movements as suppression of counter-revolutionaries, "three-anti," "five-anti," opposition to bourgeois rightists, socialist education, etc. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we smashed the rabid attack of the class enemy and the chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To adhere to the Party's basic line, we must use the dictatorship of the proletariat to restrict bourgeois right and gradually root out the

soil breeding the bourgeoisie. This is an important historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our socialist society having just emerged from the old society cannot possibly in a short time get rid of all capitalist traditions and its traces. There still exists bourgeois right.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed."

Socialist transformation in the system of ownership of the means of production in our country has been basically completed but the problems existing in the system of ownership have still not been completely solved. In the other two aspects of the relations of production, i.e., the relations between man and man, there still exists bourgeois right to a serious extent. In the relations of distribution, bourgeois right still occupies a ruling position. The existence of bourgeois right is an important economic base engendering the new bourgeoisie. Therefore, to wage a struggle against the newly engendered bourgeoisie, restrict bourgeois right and continuously root out the soil breeding capitalism is also an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this very reason, to restrict and gradually narrow bourgeois right or strengthen and extend it becomes an important part of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between Marxism and revisionism. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our country made a series of socialist revolution. Especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party and the state adopted a series of revolutionary measures in the political, economic and cultural fields to nurse socialist new things and restrict bourgeois right. These are of far-reaching significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Lin Piao and company attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and smeared up socialist new things in a vigorous effort to strengthen and extend bourgeois right. The essence of their action was to alter the Party's basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must not only restrict bourgeois right but also wage a firm and uncompromising struggle with capitalist spontaneous force. The old China was a country in which small production was like an ocean. Through the practice of cooperation and the movement to establish people's communes, our countryside has stepped on the road to collectivization and the broad masses of peasants have considerably raised their socialist consciousness. But it should be noted that the peasants still retain a small amount of private plots and family side occupations. Among the peasants, there are still retain such inherent characteristics as the mentality of private ownership of small producers. Especially among the rich peasants, there exists a serious spontaneous capitalist tendency. Therefore, they are bound to come into conflict

with the proletariat and the socialist road. "The serious problem is educating the peasants." If we relax socialist education for the peasants and don't persist in criticizing capitalist tendencies, the collective economy will likely turn into an agricultural organization of capitalist nature. In the countryside, capitalist restoration is likely. Therefore, the proletariat must thoroughly reform small production and lead the peasants in continuously advancing along the socialist road.

To adhere to the Party's basic line, we must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure covering all spheres of culture. Lenin pointed out: "Our task is to triumph over all resistance of the capitalists, not only resistance in military and political fields but also the most penetrating and the strongest ideological resistance." The deeply entrenched exploiting-class ideology of several thousand years has still its influence felt up to now in the superstructure covering all spheres of culture. Class struggle in the economic sphere is always linked up with class struggle in the political and ideological spheres. Therefore, to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie the proletariat must pay great attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere. Taking the reactionary bourgeois stand, renegade and traitor Lin Piao vigorously peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and used decadent and fallen ideologies to corrupt the Party members, cadres and the masses in a vain attempt to weaken and wipe out our ideological and theoretical foundation--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. This clearly shows that the proletarian struggle with the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still protracted and at times even very acute. To remove the garbage of history left over by the old society and prevent capitalist restoration, the proletariat must adhere to the Party's basic line, continuously deepen the criticism of the revisionist line, the criticism of the bourgeoisie, the criticism of the idea of bourgeois right and the criticism of all decadent and fallen ideologies and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle are intermingled and complicated. At times, the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people are even interwoven. This demands that we not only correctly understand the two different types of contradictions but also correctly handle these contradictions in the process of carrying out the Party's basic line. The Party's basic line points out: "We must carry out socialist education. We must correctly understand and correctly handle the question of class contradictions and class struggle and correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people." This shows a direction for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat exercises dictatorship over the enemy while practicing democratic centralism among the people. The dictatorship of the proletariat means the dictatorship exercised over a handful of class enemies by the broad masses of people representing over 95 percent of the population of the whole country. To consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. We must give full play to the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat and trounce a handful of class enemies, steadily,

accurately and vigorously with emphasis on accuracy. Concerning the problem of contradictions among the people and concerning the influence of capitalism among cadres and the masses, we must do more ideological and political work, set out facts, reason things out and seek a solution according to the formula "unity--criticism--unity." Only in this way can we achieve the aim of uniting two 95 percents, can we unite all forces that can be united, isolate and trounce a handful of class enemies to the greatest possible extent, and continuously promote the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the socialist enterprise.

Historical and realistic class struggle fully shows that the Party's basic line is the lifeline of our Party and state. Only by adhering to the Party's basic line and adhering to the fundamental theory and fundamental practice of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we resolve the fundamental contradictions in the historical period of socialism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our struggle with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, in a nutshell, is a struggle between adherence to the Party's basic line and an alteration of the Party's basic line. This kind of struggle is bound to appear from now on. The protractedness of social class struggle determines the protractedness of the two-line struggle reflected in the Party. Therefore, concerning the Party's basic line, we must "discuss it every year, every month and every day," so that we can continuously deepen our understanding of the Party's basic line and be sober-headed revolutionaries. At present, at a time when the people of the whole country are seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously understand the relations between the Party's basic line and the dictatorship of the proletariat in both theory and practice, raise consciousness of the implementation of the Party's basic line and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end!

* * *

SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Supersession of the Old By the New Is a Universal Law of Development of Things

by

Yü Fan (余凡)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1975)

Dwelling on the bourgeois right which still exists in socialist society, Lenin pointed out, "This may sound like a paradox," "but as a matter of fact, remnants of the old surviving in the new confront us in life at every step, both in nature and in society." (State and Revolution, p. 88) This is the scientific conclusion drawn by Lenin from his observation of nature and society with the application of the law of unity of opposites. The existence of bourgeois right in socialist society is the manifestation of remnants of the old surviving in the new.

The existence of old remnants in new things is a common phenomenon of things in the process of motion. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In each thing there is contradiction between its new and its old aspects, and this gives rise to a series of struggles with many twists and turns." "The nature of a thing is mainly determined by the principal aspect of the contradiction." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. I, pp. 297-298) When the contradiction and struggle between the new and old aspects of things develop to a certain extent and when the replacement of the old aspect by the new occupies a dominant position, the nature of things will change and the old things will turn into new things. However, the contradiction has not yet been thoroughly resolved. The old aspect still exists and the struggle continues in a new form. Therefore, there are still old remnants in new things.

For example, distribution according to one's work in socialist society is not much different from the system of distribution in the old society, and pension which has the rudiment of distribution according to one's need is calculated according to the original wages and is stamped with the mark of distribution according to one's work. New and old things exist in comparison with one another and develop in struggle against one another. New things of the present day will turn into old things along with the passage of time, and still newer things will emerge. This universality of struggle between the new and old aspects and the continuity and stages of their development enable us to see old remnants in new things at all times and in all places.

Referring to the socialist system, Chairman Mao said: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao's important directive

points out that there are still remnants of capitalist old things in the new thing of socialism and provides us with a powerful ideological weapon to know further such unity of opposites as socialist society.

Chairman Mao said, "The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. I, p. 297) Supersession means replacement and means struggle and transformation between the new and the old. In the contradiction and struggle between the new and old aspects in any thing, whatever the twists and turns, the new aspect will eventually gain the dominant position and ultimately triumph over the old aspect. We should realize that socialist society itself is a great process of the supersession of the old by the new. Nascent communism struggles against moribund capitalism ceaselessly and the result of the struggle between the two contradictory aspects is that new communist factors will inevitably replace capitalist remnants and socialism will ultimately triumph over capitalism.

However, "the fact is that the unity or identity of opposites in objective things is not dead or rigid, but is living, conditional, mobile, temporary and relative; in given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. I, pp. 304-305)

Here, the conditions are very important. With the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist line and perseverance in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, new communist factors will constantly develop. Otherwise, the conditions will change in the opposite direction. This is because, in socialist society, since the new communist factors and the old capitalist remnants transform themselves into each other under given conditions, these old remnants may, under certain conditions, e.g., Lin Piao and their ilk coming to power, once again regain a dominant position, stifle new things, and restore old things. We must seriously guard against this.

We have transformed the old system of ownership of the means of production and set up the socialist public ownership. However, there is still a long way to go before basic completion reaches total completion of the transformation of the system of ownership. As far as certain factories and communes are concerned, there will be a protracted and complicated struggle before the question of leadership is in the hands of which class can be genuinely resolved.

The bourgeois right has not yet been totally abolished in the system of ownership. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations among people and occupies a dominant position in distribution. If the bourgeois right is not restricted but is developed and expanded at will, the remnant forces of old society will undermine and disintegrate such a new thing as socialist ownership.

Our commodity system and exchange by means of money in the present day are not much different from the old society and can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat and must be used to serve socialist

revolution and construction within a specific historical period. However, the commodity system is a thing left over from the old private economy, while "money is the remnant of exploitation of yesterday." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 838) Commodities and money may still be turned into capital under certain conditions and a means of exploitation and the weapon for stifling such a new thing as socialist public ownership. Should we lose vigilance and act in an improper way, public ownership may eventually be turned into private ownership once again, socialism may turn into capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat may be once again turned into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and even Hitler's fascist dictatorship. The transformation of the first socialist country in the world created by Lenin into a social imperialist country is an extremely grave historical lesson.

Historical experience tells us that it is extremely important to recognize the inevitability of the existence of old remnants in new things, the danger for old remnants to restore old things and the inevitability of the final triumph of new things over old things. We should have full confidence of victory and keep a sober head before we can avoid losing our bearings, persevere in consolidating and developing socialist new things, gradually and ultimately wipe out capitalist old remnants, prevent capitalist restoration and triumphantly build socialism.

In class society, the contradiction and struggle between new and old things are inevitably manifested as the contradiction and struggle between old and new classes. The contradictions and struggle between the socialist new things and capitalist old remnants find their class manifestations in the contradictions and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie and its agents within the Communist Party are the natural representatives and stubborn defenders of old things. In order to preserve and expand the capitalist old traces and thus restore the entire old system, they are "bound to mendaciously regard socialism as something lifeless, petrified, and fixed once for all." (State and Revolution, p. 89) Petrifaction portends stopping here and signifies the elimination of the struggle against old things and their remnants so that the old things can stage a comeback and drag society backward. We must uphold the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of development of revolution by stages, and resolutely struggle against the petrified false preachings of the bourgeoisie. "The task of communists is to expose the fallacies of the reactionaries and metaphysicians, to propagate the dialectics inherent in things, and so accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vol. I, p. 305) We communists must help new things grow and accelerate the destruction of old things. The task of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is to wipe out all class differences, all relations of production engendered from these differences, all social relations compatible with these relations of production, change all concepts derived from these social relations, which means constantly but gradually eliminating the capitalist old remnants in such a new thing as socialist society. In a certain sense, the philosophy of struggle which we advocate is also the philosophy of giving impetus to the process of the supersession of the old by the new things.

New things will triumph over old things and socialism will replace capitalism, human society will usher in communism: this is the law of social development independent of one's will. When the new contradictory aspects in society occupy a dominant position after the dictatorship of the proletariat has been set up and system of ownership has changed, new factors will possess even more superior conditions in the struggle against old remnants. As long as we correctly know the old capitalist remnants existing in the new things of socialism, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we shall certainly be able to continue to "accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution," build socialism and realize communism.

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HISTORICAL TIDE

History and Reality

by

Ning P'ing (宁平)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1975)

In the course of commenting on history, people usually link it up with the tide in Nature and come to the conclusion: "Historical tide cannot be resisted!"

Linking history with the tide will metaphorically give a picture of history and with a touch of philosophy.

The tide has a characteristic: movement. The circuitous course of the river cannot change its direction of rushing into the sea. The submerged reefs under water cannot obstruct its trend of surging forward. History is precisely like this. Several thousand years have elapsed from primitive society until now and the history of mankind has gone through many twists and turns, repetitions and even temporary regression; however, it has all along been in the changes and development from the lower stage to the higher stage. We must view history and reality from the viewpoint of changes and development. Here, it is very meaningful to review the analysis of this question by Engels and Lenin, the teachers of revolution.

In 1821, to sing praises of the Prussian Empire, Hegels wrote in the introduction to the "Principles of French Philosophy," "Whatever is real is reasonable and whatever is reasonable is real." This proposition won the applause of those short-sighted officials of the Prussian dictatorial government, who misconstrued the meaning of the words and thought that it affirmed everything existing in Prussia at that time as being eternally existent. However, Engels jeered at these fools and after analysis he pointed out that Hegel's proposition turned into its opposite in accordance with Hegel's dialectics itself: "All this is real in the sphere of human history becomes irrational in the process of time." Therefore, "all that exists should perish." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 212)

In 1906, the Mensheviks in Russia who were infatuated with legitimate struggle, took Hegel's proposition, "whatever is real is reasonable" as basis and proclaimed that the state Duma of the constitutional democratic party existing at that time was "real" and consequently Duma was "reasonable." They only permitted the so-called "struggle" within the Duma and opposed the revolutionary struggle of the masses outside the Duma so as to serve the Czar's government. Lenin pointed out in a tit-for-tat way that even though it was suppressed by the Czar's government, "the fight outside the Duma is 'reasonable.' It is the objectively inevitable result of the whole of the present situation. Therefore it is 'real'." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. X, p. 317) Only through this

struggle was it possible to push the revolution in Russia to a new high tide and bury the Czar's government.

The analysis of this question by Engels and Lenin is very profound. This tells us an important principle of materialist dialectics: Since "everything is in the process of movement, changes, production and destruction," (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 60) the real will become historical, that which exists will perish and the new will replace the old. After each spiral ascent, history will be pushed to a higher stage. For example, in the period of warring states in our country, after a protracted and violent struggle, the feudal system replaced the slave system and started its historical journey. At that time, this was inevitable in the development of history. It was real and rational. However, along with the historical development, the feudal system lost the necessity of its existence and became unreal and unreasonable and was eventually destroyed in the furious waves of the revolutionary struggle of the people. Take another example, the bourgeois right is also a historical category. Its existence is inevitable in socialist society and has its reality. However, it is incompatible with the far-reaching goal of the proletarian revolution--communism, and will gradually become unreal with the passage of time. Therefore, it must be restricted today and it will perish in the future.

Historical tide is irresistible. A handful of reactionaries move against the tide and vigorously defend the old and dying things. They will inevitably be swallowed by the historical torrent, while millions upon millions of people, following the historical tide, pushing forward the wave of revolution, and doing their utmost to support the new things of the revolution, are making history of mankind.

"The future belongs to us." Engels' great historical prediction is becoming a living reality day by day.

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LITERATURE AND ART

For the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Ch'in Yen-t'ang (秦彦棠)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1975)

After the release of the film "Bright Red Star," "Learn from P'an Tung-tzu and be good children of the Party" and "What the Party asks of me I shall do" have become a solemn pledge by hundreds of millions of Red young soldiers. The children study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and are inspired by the brilliant image of the young hero P'an Tung-tzu. Sing "The red star overhead shows us the way to battle," they criticized revisionism, smashed the idea of bourgeois right, resisted the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and developed an intrepid struggle against the class enemies. A great deal of stirring advanced deeds have appeared.

A movie capable of producing such powerful impact once again attests to the truth of "Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward" pointed out long ago by Chairman Mao. It also attests to the fact that once the heroic images of the proletariat molded in outstanding juvenile literary and art works have occupied the ideological and cultural grounds among the young people and children, they will be able to bring their infinitely powerful exemplary role into play. A good juvenile literary and art work is a formalized teaching material for propagating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and conducting class education, line education and revolutionary tradition education for the children. It sets an example for the children to emulate and points out clearly the road of advance.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

The whole nation naturally includes the broad masses of young people and children who are successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is necessary to educate them from the period of the "children corps" to understand a bit of Marxism-Leninism and to comprehend initially a bit of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and necessary to direct them when they are young "to follow the revolutionary road and grow up according to the demand of the Party" and to temper and steel themselves in the storm of class struggle and line struggle so that they may grow up into staunch fighters capable of shouldering the load of the revolution. All revolutionaries have come from the "children corps." The Party members and the Communist Youth League members of today are from the "children corps" of yesterday. Those in the "youth corps" of today will be the revolutionary fighters of tomorrow. "What kind of seedling planted will produce what

kind of fruit." THe kind of education that is received today determines the kind of people that will be brought up tomorrow. If we take a look at the tremendous role played by outstanding juvenile literary and art works toward educating the future generation and if we recall how we received revolutionary education from some revolutionary literary and art works in our youth, we would more profoundly realize that juvenile literature and art is a vital component of the literary and art undertaking and the educational undertaking of the Party and is a front in the ideological sphere we cannot afford to overlook. If we overlook ever so slightly the education for the future generation and do not carry it out properly, this Red country which has been won at the cost of blood and heads of countless revolutionary forerunners would change its color. Imperialism, social-imperialism and the toppled exploiting class inside the country are always pinning their hope of restoration on our third or fourth generation. One of their impoortant tricks is to make use of counter-revolutionary literature and art. These instigators, lurking in dark murky corners, are stealthily and clandestinely using all sorts of counter-revolutionary, obscene and absurd literary and artistic stuff to poison the young people and children and disseminate the reactionary moribund world outlook of the exploiting class in an attempt to corrupt the minds of the children, lure them step by step from the revolutionary road and even drag them into the morass of crime. It is exactly in this way that the class enemies, under the guise of "showing concern for the communist successors" practiced the sinister intrigue of poisoning the minds of communist successors. Are these cases of alarming facts not sufficient to excite our serious vigilance?

From this it can be seen that further developing revolutionary juvenile literary and art works and providing the children with large amounts of revolutionary and healthy spiritual substance is an important matter bearing on the upbringing of future communist fighters. If the proletariat does not occupy the ideological and cultural grounds of the young people and children with revolutionary literature and art, the bourgeoisie will assuredly occupy them with counter-revolutionary literature and art. In this protracted, acute and violent battle of contention, giving full play to the role of this generation of revolutionaries of ours as revolutionary "cogs" and "screws" of juvenile literature and art is basically a historical duty as well as a class task and, in the final analysis, is the requirement for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is wrong in the extreme to consider the development of juvenile literary and art works as something immaterial or to regard them as "pastimes" and "amusements." The method of giving up leadership and letting it drift by itself is also wrong.

In recent years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and the impetus given by revolutionary model plays, a number of good or relatively good novels, songs, plays, movies, music, ballets and artistic works have appeared in the sphere of juvenile literature and art and they are greatly welcomed by the young people and children. However, generally speaking, they still cannot by far meet the need of bringing up successors to the revoutionary cause of the proletariat, and the volume must still be increased and the quality improved. The children avidly look forward to more and better literary and art works. This makes

it necessary for the leadership departments concerned and the broad masses of spare-time and professional literary and art workers, educational workers and young people and children workers to pay attention to the work of editing, publishing, performing and filming the literary and art works of the young people and children, strengthen leadership, make concrete arrangements and take positive action under the centralized leadership of the Party. This necessitates conscientiously studying the writing experience of revolutionary model plays, going deep into the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the young people and children, manifesting the class struggle and line struggle reflected on the juvenile education ground under the dictatorship of the proletariat, molding more heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers battling in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, and molding more images of revolutionary successors growing up like P'an Tung-tzu in the torrent of the revolution to occupy the vast ideological and cultural grounds among the young people and children.

"The revolutionary for generations like a surging tide, presses on inexorably after the Party." Let the revolutionary juvenile literature and art play an even more militant role in the mighty undertaking of bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Output Rises at Northeast China Steel Center

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 9, 1975)

output of the penchi iron and steel company, a major one in china, increased steadily in the first five months this year. the steel figure in may was up by 18.9 per cent and pig iron by 8.6 per cent as compared with april.

in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, over 900 evening political schools have been run at different times and more than 3,500 spare-time theoretical study groups organized at this steel centre in liaoning province. through their study, the workers and staff see more clearly the significance of increasing iron and steel production. "more steel means a stronger material base for the dictatorship of the proletariat," they pointed out.

the company has overfulfilled state quotas every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. with a greater revolutionary vigour, the workers and staff achieved a 10 per cent rise in pig iron output in the first five months this year over the corresponding period last year. the utilization rate of blast furnaces, the coke consumption rate and the quality of pig iron were all kept at advanced levels in the country. the waitoushan iron mine produced 4.6 per cent more ore in the first five months than in the same period last year.

in the spirit of socialist coordination, workers of the machinery repair shops often go to the mines and iron and steel plants to solicit opinions on their work for improvement, while transport workers seek a better knowledge of the situation in all workshops to raise their own efficiency.

early this year, an urgent need arose for a costly high-quality spare part. workers of the no. 1 machinery repair plant volunteered to make it. they said: "our socialist enterprise is different from a capitalist one which puts in a big effort for a big profit, less effort for less profit, and no effort for no profit. on our part, we will surmount all difficulties to produce anything that helps to build up our socialist economy." a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians was set up which uncorked the technical bottlenecks and produced the spare part, meeting both quality and quantity requirements.

through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, leading cadres at all levels in the company deepened their understanding of cadre

participation in collective productive labour as an important measure to restrict bourgeois right, narrow the gaps between workers and peasants, town and country and manual and mental labour, combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. the company always assigns two-thirds of its cadres to the grossroots for investigations and physical labour.

FARM IRRIGATION

China Makes Plastic Sprinklers

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 9, 1975)

two plastics plants in northeast china's kirin province have trial-produced plastic sprinklers for farm irrigation. the new equipment has been found satisfactory by the first two users, the tachai production brigade in shansi province, national pace-setter in agriculture, and the shashihyu production brigade in hopei province, an advanced unit in the movement to learn from tachai.

by sprinkler irrigation, water is pumped to pipes criss-crossing the fields and then sprinkled over the crops through nozzles. providing an even water distribution, it prevents the crusting of the earth, soil erosion and the loss of fertilizer. it is best suited to hilly land and garden-like plots.

these plastic sprinkling appliances made in china are light and economical, tolerant to pressure and resistant to corrosion.

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN MANUAL LABOR

East China Factory Cadres Participate in Manual Labor

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 9, 1975)

cadres of the hangchow gear box factory make it a practice to go down in turn to do manual labour. whether they are leading members of the factory party committee and revolutionary committee or office staffers, they do bench work and study marxist theory together with the workers. this system was initiated by cadres of the production planning office last year. with their consciousness of the need to prevent and combat revisionism hightened in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the cadres of the office divided themselves into four groups to do manual labour in the workshops in turn, each for three months. early this year, the factory party committee studied its experience and arranged full-time party committee and revolutionary committee members to do manual labour in like manner.

this practice brings closer ties between the cadres and the workers. chen tsu-jen, member of the party committee and chief of the propaganda office, worked in the first metal-cutting workshop. he noticed chips and dust were flying about while small parts were being processed. he discussed the matter with fellow-workers and other cadres. they soon made a device to solve the problem and improve the work conditions.

the cadres pay attention to learning from the workers their good thinking and fine quality. wu yung-chuan, member of the standing committee of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, is a new cadre emerging during the great proletarian cultural revolution. at the second metal-cutting shop, he saw the workers worked with soaring enthusiasm generated from the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and cracked many knotty technical problems which he had thought difficult to solve. this drove home to him the fact that the workers with practical experience are the wisest and the most capable. he tried his best to maintain the fine quality of an ordinary labourer and consulted the workers whenever problems turned up. the workers said: "we have full confidence in new cadres like wu yung-chuan."

the cadres also do investigations and relate the workers' demand and problems in production to the leadership and the departments concerned. the gear grinding section of the second metal-cutting workshop used to be the weak link in production. party committee member ku kuan-hsing and several cadres from the production planning

office went to work there. they discussed the problem with the workers and took some measures to raise production.

the factory fulfilled its 1974 plan 11 days ahead of schedule and went on to meet the quotas for the first four months of this year with slying colours.

TIBET

Big Efforts in Tibet to Publish and Circulate Books in Tibetan Language

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 9, 1975)

some 100 works of political science, history, literature and art, medicine, science and technology have been published in the tibetan language since the modern press here went into operation in 1972.

total circulation has come to over four million copies, and another two million books brought in from other parts of china have been sold during the same period.

these are some of the results of the big efforts to extend the publication and circulation of tibetan language books in this autonomous region.

in china, the minority nationalities are constitutionally entitled to use their own spoken and written languages. many institutions have been set up in various parts of the country to translate and publish books in minority languages.

under feudal serfdom in the old days, however, the publishing industry in tibet was extremely backward, as were all other branches of culture and education here. the entire region had just a few tiny wood block printing shops producing religious scripts and superstitious stuffs. the democratic reform of 1959 put the tibetan people on their own feet culturally as well as politically. the tibetan language has been used generally by government departments, publishing houses, schools and the press media to serve the million emancipated serfs and slaves. large numbers of translators, writers and research workers studying the tibetan language have been trained.

the tibet people's publishing house with the main task of publishing and circulating books in the tibetan language and the tibet hsinhua printing house, a new press equipped with fairly up-to-date machinery, were established during the great proletarian cultural revolution. branches of the hsinhua bookstore have been set up in

most of the county seats, complemented by 250 sales agencies spreading over the vast region.

to meet the growing demand for theoretical study by emancipated serfs attending political evening schools, the publishing department has put out large amounts of marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's writings, study guides in political theory, literacy textbooks and popular readers. a big variety of tibetan language books on scientific farming and stockbreeding, including "introduction to fine crop strains in tibet," "improvement of tibetan sheep" and "knowledge about the weather in tibet," have been brought off the press over the past few years to help the snowballing movement in the region to learn from the nationally known farming unit -- tachai brigade.

one of the most popular works on farming technique is "cultivation of winter wheat," written by editors from the publishing house in cooperation with workers of the phunpo state farm. through practice during the cultural revolution, these workers have evolved a new set of experience in growing winter wheat on this frigid plateau. by mastering the crop's behaviours under the specific circumstances of tibet, this set of experience has proved instrumental to rapidly extending food production here and thereby transforming the features of local farming.

this book has been greatly appreciated over the past two years as the area sown to winter wheat has been steadily expanded. the output from the 21,000 hectares of wheat in this region last year averaged over three tons per ha, the highest yield reaching over 10.5 tons per ha. this year the wheat area was further extended to over 40,000 ha.

the publishing house often invites workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers to join in the work of writing, translating or editing. the group of mathematicians working on a "tibetan almanac," while consulting two experienced peasants, has sent surveyors to shigatse, loka, damshung and linchih to ask people for comments, investigate the special characteristics of the local farming seasons, and study the people's experience in weather observation. the end result of all this was the production of this useful local almanac within a short time.

emancipated serfs who had been deprived the right to culture in the old days have lent a helping hand in editing and translating books. the eight amateur translators in tongka commune, tuilungteching county, led by 63-year-old gesang, vice-chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasant's association, work in the fields in the daytime and do translation in the evening. gesang said: "now that chairman mao and the communist party

have made us masters of culture, we should live up to our new role and contribute to the objective of making proletarian ideology dominate the positions of culture." working with redoubled enthusiasm, they finished the translation of the pamphlet "how to eliminate weed in the field" in just about a month. this manual is now in wide circulation in the rural areas of tibet.

workers on the staff of the county bookstores and sales agencies in rural districts have done their best to bring books to the worker-peasant-soldier masses. the three members of the hsinhua bookstore in tingri county often carry books in knapsacks across mountains and rivers to villages, pastures and frontier outposts, thus winning the honoured title of "knapsack bookstore" for their establishment. they visited 95 per cent of the villages in the county last year, covering a total distance of 5,000 kilometres with a total sale of 14,000 books and pamphlets.

MOUNTAINEERING

Lhasa Mass Rally Hails Chinese Mountaineering Expedition's Conquest of World Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 8, 1975)

more than 30,000 people of various nationalities in lhasa held a mass rally at the working people's palace of culture plaza here this morning in warm celebration of the second successful ascent of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) by a chinese mountaineering expedition.

the gathering included workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, government cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and students.

leading members of the party, government and army in the tibet autonomous region and lhasa city attended the rally.

in bright sunshine, lhasa was today in a jubilant atmosphere of festivity. streamers of welcome were strung overhead across the streets. people of various nationalities in their holiday best joyfully converged on the plaza, carrying red banners and beating drums and gongs. on the rostrum backdrop was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. red flags and colourful bunting fluttered on the plaza.

as they arrived at the rally around 10 a.m. the climbers and staff members of the chinese mountaineering expedition led by its party committee secretary wang fu-chou and leader shih chan-chun were given a rousing welcome by people of various nationalities lining the route.

people of tibet nationality in their colourful national costumes waved flowers, children sang and danced, and lively tibetan school children helped the one woman and eight men summiters tie red scarves and presented them with flowers. tibetan women presented them with cups of milk tea and barley wine. in a jubilant ovation amid the beating of drums and gongs and shouting of slogans, the mountaineers and staff members of the expedition waved bouquets and applauded the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

tien pao, secretary of the tibet autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the p.l.a. tibet military area command, addressed the rally. he said: "at a time when the chinese people are in a high tide of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we, filled with triumphant joy, warmly welcome the chinese mountaineering expedition on its return to lhasa after successfully climbing the qomolangma feng from the north face for the second time in history. "on behalf of the c.p.c. tibet autonomous regional committee, the tibet regional revolutionary committee, the tibet military command and the people of various nationalities in tibet, i extend the warmest greetings and most cordial regards to all comrades on the chinese mountaineering expedition and to the nine male and female summiters who ascended the world's highest peak for winning honours for the great socialist motherland."

speaking of the tremendous achievements of the chinese mountaineering expedition, tien pao said: "all these heartening successes are a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius."

he said: "marx teaches us that 'there is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits.'"

he called on the gathering to learn from the chinese mountaineering expedition their revolutionary spirit of dreading neither hardship nor danger and daring to scale heights.

phanthog, deputy leader of the chinese mountaineering expedition and first woman to ascend the qomolangma feng from the north face, said in her speech: "my

heart is filled with emotion today as i join the people of all nationalities in lhasa in celebrating the victory of the chinese mountaineering expedition in ascending the qomolangma feng for the second time.

"in the course of our climbing," she said, "the party central committee had shown us kind attention, and people of the whole country, including the people and armymen of various nationalities in tibet, had given us great support and all members of our expedition had made great contribution. though only nine of us ascended the peak, it is a triumphant song of united struggle of the people of all nationalities. we owe our achievements to the party and the people," she added.

wang fu-chou, party committee secretary of the chinese mountaineering expedition, and representatives of lhasa workers and peasants spoke at the rally.

after the rally, leading members of the party, government and army in the tibetan autonomous region and lhasa city cordially met with the mountaineers and staff members of the chinese expedition. in the evening, they attended a concert. in national-style songs and dances, the artistes praised the heroic exploits of the expedition in its ascent of the qomolangma feng.

the chinese mountaineering expedition returned to lhasa on june 5 after they successfully ascended the world's highest peak on may 27.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jun. 9, 1975)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers, received this morning in the presidential palace chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung who is leaving his post at the conclusion of his term of office.

lin chung has called on some algerian ministers recently to bid farewell.

he gave a farewell reception on june 5. present on the occasion were member of the council of revolution and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform mohamed larbi tayebi, minister of health and population omar boudjellab and other algerian officials.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese and Australian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and australian minister for foreign affairs donald robert willesee continued talks here this morning.

attending the talks were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry wu fan-wu and liu hua, and australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and officials of the australian ministry for foreign affairs m.j. cook and g. briot.

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

donald robert willesee, australian minister for foreign affairs, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan.

present were mrs. willesee, wife of the australian minister for foreign affairs, members of his party, australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and mrs. fitzgerald, and mrs. jennifer filby, director of the rosny children choir from australia.

minister for foreign affairs donald robert willesee and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations between china and australia and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Rosny Children Choir from Australia Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the rosny children choir from australia led by professor ian turner wound up its performance tour in peking and left for shanghai by air this morning.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wu fan-wu and hsiao teh, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, as well as several hundred peking children.

jocelyn valerie chey, cultural counsellor of the australian embassy in peking, left with the choir on the tour.

in peking the australian children gave four concerts which were warmly welcomed by the audience. they had get-togethers at a garden party with children of

the chinese capital celebrating "june 1" international children's day; visited the conservatory of the central "may 7" college of arts, the peking art handicraft factory and a kindergarten; and toured scenic spots and historical sites. leader of the choir ian turner and his wife also called at peking university.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Gives Performances in Manchester

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 8, 1975)

the chinese wushu troupe gave three performances in manchester from june 5 to 7 which were warmly received.

more than 7,000 spectators watched the performances, many of whom were from scotland and england. some who had seen the troupe's performances in london went there especially to see them again.

48 items were performed each time amidst warm ovations. many spectators congratulated the chinese troupe at the end of each performance.

kathleen olleren shaw, mayor of manchester, and other municipal officials saw the premiere performance. the mayor also received all members of the wushu troupe on june 6.

during its stay in manchester, the chinese troupe visited the liverpool port and the dairy house farm in middlewich, cheshire, and had a get-together with overseas chinese.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

the egyptian government trade delegation led by minister of trade zakaria mohamed tawfik abdel fattah wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd.

while in peking and shanghai, the egyptian guests visited factories, people's communes and scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND FRANCE

International Middle School Students' Athletic Meet Closes in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 8, 1975)

the 1975 international track and field meet of middle school students closed in poitiers city yesterday evening with 17 athletes from nine countries chalking up outstanding results in 12 events.

at the meet, the athletes learned from each other to make common progress and forged close friendship among them.

the chinese athletes made extensive and friendly contacts with athletes from france, romania, algeria and brazil. they learned from other athletes and were accorded a rousing welcome by the french people.

chinese junior athlete tien wei-ping carried away the title of the girls' discus event with a throw of 43.42 metres. her team-mate ting peng came second in the boys' shot-put event with 15.07 metres. another chinese junior athlete chin hua-chun threw 14.21 metres to come third in the girls' shot-put event and shattered the chinese national junior record of this event. kuan shao-shu won the bronze in the boys' discus event with 44.94 metres.

pierre mazeaud, french secretary of state for youth and sports, was among those present at the closing ceremony at which poitiers citizens performed folk dances.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Shipping Bureau Deputy Director Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

naotaro hamada, deputy director of the shipping bureau of the japanese ministry of transportation, and his party wound up a visit to china and left here for home today.

chinese vice-minister of communications yu mei met and had a friendly talk with deputy director naotaro hamada and his party yesterday.

naotaro hamada and his party arrived in peking on june 2 and were guests at a dinner given in their honour that evening by yuan chih-ping, deputy director of the ocean shipping bureau of the ministry of communications.

during his stay in china, deputy director naotaro hamada exchanged views with deputy director yuan chih-ping and others on matters related to the execution of the china-japan shipping agreement and visited the shanghai port and the tientsin new habour.

kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, and deputy director hamada gave a banquet here yesterday evening on the occasion of the china-japan shipping agreement having officially taken effect and deputy director hamada's visit to china. among the guests were leading members of chinese departments concerned tung hua-min, wang hsiao-yun and yuan chih-ping.

Japanese "Ryokkyukai" Economic Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

the japanese "ryokkyukai" economic visiting group with otokazu nakata as leader and shuichi sasaki and haruo okada as advisers left here by air today to visit shanghai and hangchow before going home.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting group yesterday morning.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here today with aiichiro fujiyama and kazutsura kawase, president and vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and their party.

chinese assistant minister of foreign trade liu hsi-wen was present on the occasion.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here today aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league and president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, kazutsura kawase, vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and their party. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

National Liaison Council of Japan Socialist Party Activists Demand Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 9, 1975)

the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty not only conforms to the interests of the two peoples, but also is of great significance to the establishment of peace in asia and the pacific region. this was stated by the national liaison council of japan socialist party activists for japan-china friendship in a pamphlet published on june 7.

the pamphlet says, "china has expressed the strong desire for the early conclusion of the treaty while upholding and attaching importance to the principles of the japan-china joint statement. so the key to the conclusion of the treaty lies in the decision of prime minister takeo miki."

appraising the joint statement issued recently by the japan socialist party's sixth delegation to china and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, the pamphlet points out that "the most important feature of the statement is that the two sides have affirmed their opposition to the two superpowers' hegemonism" and "this raised the level of our party a grade upward".

after citing a series of facts to show the hegemonism which the soviet union is pursuing, the pamphlet says that in disregard of the opposition of the japanese people, the soviet government still forcibly occupies japan's inherent territory, the kurile islands, and has turned them into a soviet military base in the pacific ocean. this is an act of hegemonism, pure and simple, it says.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President and Mrs. Marcos Visit Hunghsing (Red Star) People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines and mrs. marcos as well as other distinguished philippine guests accompanying them on their visit to china this morning visited the hunghsing (red star) people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were accompanied by vice-premier hua kuo-feng, minister chien cheng-ying and vice-minister hsiao peng.

when the distinguished philippine guests arrived at the seat of the commune, they were given a warm welcome by commune members and students who waved flowers and colourful streamers, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans.

lu chun-lin and chao chun-chen, chairman and vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, gave president and mrs. marcos an account of the development of the commune and its production as well as the life of the commune peasants. president marcos said: "we have come to see by ourselves the achievements your commune has made. thank you for your warm welcome."

president marcos inspected the commune's wheat field and found the plants in sturdy growth. a good harvest was in sight. before china's liberation, the low-lying alkali field yielded only 700 kilogrammes of wheat per hectare. since liberation, particularly in the movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai," the commune members have made big efforts to build water conservancy works and level the land in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and production has increased steadily. by last year, the commune reaped 6.42 tons of wheat per hectare. measuring the wheat ears by hand, president marcos inquired about local wheat cultivation and management. he also visited the commune's farm machinery plant. mrs. marcos visited the commune duck farm and clinic, and called at commune peasants' homes.

accompanied by cho lin, mrs. marcos this afternoon visited a neighbourhood community in hopingchieh, a housewives' sewing group, called on local residents at their homes, and visited a kindergarten of the neighbourhood. the kindergarten kids entertained the distinguished visitors with singing and dancing.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Philippine President Marcos Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the philippine side were carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs; vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry; jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development; francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security; jose d. ingles, under-secretary of foreign affairs; and estelito p. mendoza, solicitor-general.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, and department directors ko hua and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department directors tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih and cheng jui-sheng of the foreign ministry.

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Attend Acrobatic Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos and other distinguished philippine guests accompanying the president on the visit attended an acrobatic performance at a soiree here today.

accompanying the distinguished guests were wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chiao-chih, liu ching-tang, ting kuo-yu, chu chuan-hsien and cheng jui-sheng.

the distinguished philippine guests time and again warmly applauded the acrobats for their performance. at the end of the performance, president and mrs. marcos and others mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the acrobats to congratulate them on their success, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Philippine President Marcos Visits PLA Peking Armoured Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines this morning visited an armoured unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army and was given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters. the philippine president was accompanied on the visit by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

upon their arrival at the unit's barracks, president marcos and other distinguished philippine guests were warmly greeted by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; and leading members of the armoured unit yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien.

the distinguished guests watched a display of military skills by tank men. at the end of the display, president marcos shook hands with and

congratulated the commanders and fighters who took part in the display, and was photographed with them in front of a tank.

this afternoon, president marcos and other distinguished philippine guests visited the central institute for nationalities in the company of chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang.

the distinguished guests also visited the great wall, a tomb of the ming dynasty and the palace museum.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Marcos of Philippines Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, continued talks here this afternoon.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Philippines Signed in Peking

Two Governments Decide to Establish Diplomatic Relations of Ambassadorial Rank

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines was signed in peking today. the government of china and the government of the philippines have decided upon the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from the date of signature of this communique.

the joint communique was signed by chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs;

li chiang, minister of foreign trade; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; han nien-lung and wang hai-jung, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ko hua and chu chuan-hsien, department directors in the foreign ministry; and tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih and cheng jui-sheng, deputy department directors in the ministry.

present at the signing ceremony on the philippine side were: mrs. imelda r. marcos, wife of president marcos; miss imee marcos and miss irene marcos, daughters of president marcos; carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs; vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry; jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development; francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security; arturo r. tanco, secretary of agriculture; jose d. ingles, under-secretary of foreign affairs; guillermo c. de vega and juan tuvera, assistant executive secretaries; jaime laya, deputy director-general of the national economic and development authority; estelito p. mendoza, solicitor-general; and rodolfo severino, counsul-general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

1

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines, desiring to promote the traditional friendship between the chinese and the filipino peoples, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level effective from the date of signature of this communique.

11

the two governments hold that the economic, political and social system of a country should be chosen only by the people of that country, without outside interference. they maintain that the difference between the economic, political and social systems of the people's republic of china and the republic of the

philippines should not constitute an obstacle to peaceful co-existence and the establishment and development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries and peoples in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

the two governments agree to settle all disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the above-mentioned principles without resorting to the use or threat of force.

the two governments agree that all foreign aggression and subversion and all attempts by any country to control any other country or to interfere in its internal affairs are to be condemned. they are opposed to any attempt by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world.

the two governments agree to cooperate with each other to achieve the foregoing objectives.

iii

the philippine government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china, fully understands and respects the position of the chinese government that there is but one china and that taiwan is an integral part of chinese territory, and decides to remove all its official representations from taiwan within one month from the date of signature of this communique.

the government of the people's republic of china recognizes the government of the republic of the philippines and agrees to respect the independence and sovereignty of the republic of the philippines.

the two governments recognize and agree to respect each other's territorial integrity.

iv

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines consider any citizen of either country who acquires citizenship in the other country as automatically forfeiting his original citizenship.

v

the two governments agree to adopt active measures for the development of trade and economic relations between them. they have agreed to negotiate and

conclude a trade agreement based on their respective needs and on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

vi

the two governments noted the importance of cultural exchanges in developing mutual understanding and friendship between their two peoples.

vii

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines have agreed to exchange mutually accredited ambassadors as soon as practicable and to provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals in accordance with international practice and on a reciprocal basis.

(signed)

chou en-lai
premier of the state
council of the people's
republic of china

(signed)

ferdinand e. marcos
president of the republic
of the philippines

peking, june 9, 1975

Announcement of the Philippine Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the philippine government issued an announcement today.

upon the release of the joint communique of the government of the republic of the philippines and the government of the people's republic of china, the announcement says: "the philippine government terminates all existing official relations between the philippines and taiwan. the philippine government abrogates the treaty of amity and friendship and all other official agreements concluded with taiwan. all official representations of taiwan in the philippines have been asked to withdraw within one month from the date of signature of the joint communique."

China, Philippines Sign Trade Agreement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines was signed here this evening.

attending the signing ceremony were philippine president ferdinand e. marcos, his wife mrs. imelda r. marcos and their two daughters; carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs; and other distinguished philippine guests accompanying the president on the visit; as well as members of the visiting philippine trade and manufacturing delegation.

among those present were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and philippine secretary of industry vicente t. paterno signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Give Grand Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, and his wife mrs. imelda r. marcos gave a grand farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu; minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua; minister of foreign trade li chiang; minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi; minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying; minister of posts and telecommunications chung fu-hsiang; minister of culture yu hui-yung; and minister of public health liu hsiang-ping; as well as madame cho lin.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and the philippines hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president marcos and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet (the texts of their speeches

will be released separately). after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the philippines.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts warmly hailed the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines as from today and warmly hailed the traditional friendship between the chinese and filipino peoples and the relations between the two countries entering a new stage. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and philippine music.

present at the banquet were also:

lin chiao-chih and wang tao-yi, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, teng tung-che, ho cheng-wen, yang kuei, hsiao peng, chang chen, chen wei-chi, yu li-chin, chao cheng-hung, ho lan-chieh, huang hua, teng kang, shih shao-hua, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, ting kuo-yu, wu chung, chai tse-min and wang yao-ting.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

all members of president marcos' party were present at the banquet.

Speech by President Marcos at Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

following is the text of speech by president ferdinand e. marcos of the philippines at the farewell banquet he gave in peking this evening:

respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and other vice-premiers,

respected ministers of the chinese government,

excellencies of the diplomatic corps,

distinguished guests,

my friends,

i am happy to announce that as of seven o'clock this evening, just before this dinner in honor of premier chou en-lai who is here represented by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, we signed the joint communique formally establishing diplomatic relations between the republic of the philippines and the people's republic of china.

the communique was signed by me, for the philippine government, and premier chou en-lai, for the people's republic of china.

from hereon, it shall be my enthusiastic endeavour to seek and promote the close cooperation between our two countries and to strengthen our relations with the passage of time.

it is with some sadness that, after concluding this agreement on my country's diplomatic relations with china, i must now prepare to leave. sadness, not on account of anything else, but the realization of what so many developing countries could have become, but for some misconceptions imposed upon us by the tyranny of the past.

china is an ancient civilization and culture but it has a fresh and vigorous spirit.

i am struck by the passionate dedication and devotion to country by all classes of people, from the leadership down to all the citizens.

there is a vibrant note of optimism and resolve in the words and actions of everyone, whether young or old.

in my study of the western world, i find this sadly lacking.

the development of china, unlike that of others, has not alienated man from nature, nor science from the world, with all its ills, waste and pollution. in this respect, china may be a model and inspiration to all the world, and mankind.

indeed, china has an important role to play in the world and in the history of man. but certain circumstances and inflexibility in the attitudes and behavior of some nations in the past have tried to delay the effective performance of this role in the past. today, however, a fresh new wind of change blows upon the face of asia and the world, and china can now undertake her mission for humanity.

it would be presumptuous of me or anyone else, to submit an interpretation of what that mission should be. your great leader, chairman mao tsetung, has already done this for china. but, to me, this simply means

that modern chinese thought may inject a measure of optimism to the prevailing forecast about the immediate future of mankind.

i say this because of the bleak consensus, albeit only among some in the west, about the future. this dark forecast speaks of the destruction of the balance of nature -- pollution, waste and hunger. there are those who predict humanity being propelled into self-destruction by the successes of technological civilization.

let us remember two fundamental facts. first, the threat to our endangered planet derives from the destructiveness of industrial civilization and the arms race among the big powers. second, the terrible wars that have inflicted so much suffering on mankind have been brought about, not by the poor countries but by the rich ones.

now, let me add a third point. the people's republic of china has developed and continues to develop without being a predatory nation, without taking anything from anyone. she has grown without impoverishing other nations and peoples.

china is both an example and reproach to neighbor-countries whose social revolutions are uncompleted; whose nationalism is unformed; and who remain divided within themselves by wealth, and privilege, by social class, by varying levels of culture. and, as i have discovered during my short stay here, the outsider must learn from the strong social focus of chinese development; from china's rejection of the economics of "planned deprivation," and from china's refusal to sacrifice popular living standards for capital accumulation.

we must learn from the example of china, that our obligatory social revolution must have for its guiding principle the needs of the masses of our people. china's heightened sense of community also teaches us that a moral socialism can inculcate in man, despite his ego and appetites, the spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

above all, china challenges all of us to be true to ourselves -- to build our new societies not on alien forms borrowed indiscriminately, but on our own unique historical experiences and cultural identities. this doctrine of self-reliance, which i take to be at the heart of mao tsetung thought, we have made the basic principle for the establishment of the new society in the philippines.

if there are any lessons to be learned in asia today, many of them will be learned specially from china. i personally know the problems of uniting a small developing country of 42 million people. i can imagine the almost insuperable obstacles to the unity of 800

million people. but china has achieved this miracle. and it is very much for this reason, why we have come to learn from china, the fact of national unity, among others.

we leave peking tomorrow for shanghai, and thereafter to manila to be back among our own people. but i leave here with new vigor and hope.

during our stay here, you have extended to us such hospitality we can never fully reciprocate. you have given us the freedom of your beautiful countryside and your ancient city, and our talks concerning the normalization of relations between our two countries have been at the highest level of friendship.

we shall leave this great country happy in the thought that we have reinstated a friendship that was initiated by our forbears many centuries back, before the advent of the western colonizer; and that we leave behind us a sympathetic understanding of our own efforts to unify our own nation, seeking our destiny according to our own perceptions, our own values, and our own culture.

as we therefore prepare to depart this beautiful city, may i ask you to kindly rise and join me in a toast

to the continued good health and success of chairman mao tsetung,

to the continuing progress and prosperity of the great chinese people,

to the development of close friendly relations between the republic of the philippines and the people's republic of china, with the hope and prayer that the friendship between our two nations will develop and grow for thousands of years exclamation

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping at the farewell banquet given by president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines here this evening:

your excellency respected president and madame marcos,

distinguished guests from the philippines,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad this evening to be invited to this grand banquet given by his excellency the president and madame marcos and to happily join the distinguished filipino guests once again. his excellency the president has just made a warm and friendly speech, for which i wish to express to him our hearty thanks on behalf of the chinese government and people.

president marcos's current visit to china, though short, has achieved complete success. his excellency the president met chairman mao tsetung, and they had a friendly conversation. his excellency also met premier chou en-lai. our two sides held talks on international questions of common interest and on further developing the relations between china and the philippines. today our two sides signed the joint communique between the two governments, deciding upon the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries as from this date. we are very pleased to see that the traditional friendship between the chinese and filipino peoples and the relations between our two countries thereupon entered a new stage. the normalization of relations between china and the philippines is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and is an important contribution to the advancement of the asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i would like to acclaim it warmly.

china and the philippines are both developing countries belonging to the third world. we are both opposed to big-power hegemonism and have the common desire of developing the relations between our two countries. we firmly believe that, although our two countries have different social systems, the friendly relations between our countries will, through our joint efforts, grow stronger and progress continuously on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. our two countries are close neighbours; our peoples will live together in friendship from generation to generation.

during their visit in china, the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished filipino guests have had friendly contacts with the chinese people, which enhance our mutual understanding. china is not yet a developed country. to attain the magnificent goal of building china into a powerful modern socialist country, we have to make prolonged and arduous efforts and need the sympathy and support of friendly countries.

friends and comrades,

the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished filipino guests will leave our capital tomorrow to visit shanghai. we wish our distinguished

guests a pleasant journey. we request you, upon your return, to convey to the filipino people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people.

now, i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and filipino peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the republic of the philippines and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency the president and madame marcos,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from the philippines,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

in conclusion, may i repeat the sentence, let the people of our two countries live together in friendship from generation to generation exclamation

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Bucharest University Delegation
Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

the eight-member bucharest university delegation from romania left here for home by air this morning.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited universities, factories, a people's commune and a children's palace and had discussions with chinese educationists in peking, shanghai, nanking and kwangchow. leading members of the local revolutionary committees met and feted the delegation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee kuo tsung-lin and others, and officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Trade Union Federation Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions led by oudeh kasis, member of the executive committee of the federation and secretary of cultural and publishing affairs, returned to peking by air this afternoon after visiting shanghai, wuhsi and nanking.

the delegation arrived in wuhsi, kiangsu province, on the evening of june 5 after visiting shanghai. the syrian friends visited a worker's sanatorium by the side of the scenic taihu lake, the taihu park and a silk filature on june 6. that evening they left wuhsi by train and arrived in nanking, capital of kiangsu province.

while in nanking, the syrian friends visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, factories and a school and toured scenic spots. on the evening of june 7, sun chien-chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial trade union council, hosted a banquet in honour of the visiting syrian delegation.

on its arrival in and departure from nanking, the delegation was greeted and seen off by leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal trade union councils.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Delegation of Thai National Assembly Members Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 8, 1975)

a delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand arrived here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. leader of the delegation is prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, and deputy leader is sawasdi khamprakob.

among those greeting the delegation at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned ma chia-chun and wang lan-hsi.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Leader of Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1975)

overand padmore, leader of the trinidad and tobago oil mission, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese minister kang shih-en and vice-ministers tang ke and sun hsiao-feng of petroleum and chemical industries and leading members of departments concerned.

delegation leader overand padmore and minister kang shih-en proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and those working in the oil industry of trinidad and tobago and china.

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were minister kang shih-en and vice-minister sun hsiao-feng of petroleum and chemical industries, and deputy departmental director shen chih-wei of the ministry of foreign affairs.

while in peking, minister padmore and the other distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago visited the peking general petro-chemical works.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Closes in Kansas City, Missouri

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1975)

the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china closed in kansas city, missouri, u.s.a., yesterday evening, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition, which lasted 50 days, attracted a total of 270,000 people. it was warmly welcomed not only by residents of kansas city but also drew visitors from many parts of the united states.

by march 20, a month before the opening of the exhibition in kansas city, 800 organizations had already booked tickets on behalf of their 40,000 members. after the exhibition opened, residents of the state as well as people from various parts of the country converged on the city to visit the exhibition, some coming by plane. every day, from morning till evening, people queued in front of the nelson gallery-atkins museum where the exhibition was held. many returned to visit it several times.

the size of the crowds eager to view the chinese exhibition was greater than for any previously held in the city, old residents of kansas city pointed out.

visitors sent in hundreds of appreciative letters.

some viewers expressed deep friendship for the chinese people to the staff of the exhibition working group. "we are grateful that the chinese government and people have sent us such splendid exhibits," one visitor said. "deep friendship exists between the american and chinese peoples," another remarked, "through the exhibition, our friendship and mutual understanding will be strengthened." a number wished the chinese people new achievements in building their country. before the exhibition closed, the last group of spectators went up to the staff of the exhibition working group and shook hands all round. "please convey to the chinese people the friendship and greetings of the people of the kansas city," one visitor said.

hugh scott, republican party leader in the senate and government officials and leading people in various fields in the state of missouri and kansas city also visited the exhibition.

in response to the many requests, the chinese archaeological finds exhibition is moving to the west coast, and will next open in san francisco.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Troupe Welcomed in Venezuelan University

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 7, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe gave the last of its three performances in two days at the central university of venezuela here tonight.

attending the performances were more than 7,600 people including students and faculty members of the university, people from the press, literary and art circles, workers and overseas chinese. the various musical and dance items of the performances were enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

the performance last night was the troupe's premiere in caracas. among the 2,800 spectators many arrived an hour early. they were particularly attracted by baritone ma kuo-kuang who sang the song "i drill oil for our motherland", for venezuela is one of the major oil producers in the world and the venezuelan people are striving to nationalize their oil industries.

with strong revolutionary verve, yin cheng-chung played a piano solo "the heroic death of hung chang-ching" from the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". when the solo ended in the solemn tune of "the internationale", many spectators rose to their feet and cheered. the dance "militiawomen of the grassland" was also warmly received.

to express the cordial friendship of the chinese people for the venezuelan people, soprano chu feng-po sang a well-known venezuelan folk song "soul of the plain". she won a prolonged ovation.

as the performance ended in the "victory drum dance", many spectators shouted: "long live the victory exclamation" "long live china exclamation" many spectators came up to warmly congratulate the chinese artists and asked for autographs.

END

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